ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,356—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

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THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th July.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.I. SHANNON	4263	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.I., CALEDONIA	7598	W. R. Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.I. CARTHAGE	6227	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3 830	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st July

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 11th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporito	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about Tuesday
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,250	Duchateau	23th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	23th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th July, 8'89, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 14th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 26th July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A SQUARE OAK OR WALNUT CASE, lined with silk velvet, containing the following well-finished electrum instruments :—6-inch compass with needle points, ink and pencil points, and lengthening bar, hair divider, ink and pencil bows with needle points, set of three spring bows, two drawing pens, pricker, knife-key, ivory sector, protractor, and parallel. Case 8 by 6½ by 2 1-16	100 0	112 0
AN OAK CASE, lined with silk velvet, containing the following well-finished electrum instruments ; 6-inch sector-joint compass with one knee joint, ink and pencil points and lengthening bar, hair divider, ink and pencil bows, three spring bows, two drawing pens, pricker and knife-key, ivory protractor, parallel and sector	73 8	82 0
AN OAK CASE, containing 6-inch electrum long joint compass, ink and pencil points and lengthening bar, ink and pencil bows, set of three spring bows, divider, two drawing pens, ivory protractor and ebony parallel	66 8	74 0
AN OAK CASE, lined with silk velvet, containing the following well-finished electrum instruments :—6-inch sector-joint compass, ink and pencil points, and lengthening bar, hair divider, ink and pencil bows, two drawing pens, pricker and knife-key, ivory parallel and protractor. Case 7½ by 5½ by 2½	52 8	59 0
AN OAK CASE, containing 6-inch electrum long-joint compass, ink and pencil points, and lengthening bar, divider, ink and pencil bows, drawing pen, ivory protractor, and ebony parallel	38 8	43 0
A MOROCCO CASE, containing the following electrum instruments :—6-inch double-jointed, needle-pointed compass, ink and pencil points, and lengthening bar, ink and pencil, double-jointed, needle-pointed bows, set of three spring bows, hair divider, two drawing pens, and ivory scale	71 12	80 0
A MOROCCO CASE, containing the following well-finished electrum instruments :—4½-inch sector-joint compass, ink and pencil points and lengthening bar, hair divider, ink and pencil bows, two drawing pens, and ivory protractor. Case 6 by 4 by 1	54 12	61 0
A MOROCCO CASE, containing the following electrum instruments :—4½-inch long-joint compass, with ink and pencil points, ink and pencil bows, drawing pen, and protractor. Case 5½ by 3½ by ¾	26 4	29 8
A MOROCCO CASE, containing the following electrum instruments :—6-inch compass, ink and pencil points, divider, ink and pencil bows, drawing pen and protractor	27 12	31 0
A MAHOGANY CASE, containing 6-inch long-joint compass, ink, pencil points, ink and pencil bows, drawing pen, pencil and boxwood protractor	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,
SAPONACEOUS AND CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, ETC., ETC.

SUMMER SALINE,
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
CASCARA SAGRADA PREPARATIONS,
PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
COCA WINE, SARSAPARILAS, ETC., ETC.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. **WITH COUGH AND COLD!**

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash. or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. a.	Credit Per Doz. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and Choice, one of the Driest of the Xerez Wines	45 0	50 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine Straw Colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full Flavour and Firmness	31 0	34 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, Nutty-Flavoured Dessert Wine much Admired	32 8	36 8
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well Matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from Acidity. Specially recommended.	31 0	34 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good Generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	28 0	31 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean Drinking Sherry	22 0	24 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	19 0	21 8
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	25 0	28 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1; Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glogl for one or two boys, attending the Royal Gymnasium in Wurz. Residence in healthy situation commanded by a Private Park. Terms £70 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOGL,
Landhaus Rittershöfe,
Wurtemberg,
Germany.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HERALDIC ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a
Crest correctly Engraved from	6
Crest and Motto	8
Crest and Monogram	10
Monograms only from	5
Address Engraved, one line, any style	4
Address, two lines, any style	6

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved ...	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

OWNERS are so reminded that 1st ENTRIES for the POONA RACES and 2nd ENTRIES for the POONA SUMMER SKY RACES CLOSE at POONA on 15th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 15th instant, the TIMINGS of the Up Through Passenger Trains, including the Mail, will be slightly altered. Full particulars may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

C. CROMMLIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
BRANDIES.—Reduced Prices.

	Rs. a.
FINE COGNAC, Lablache.....per doz. pints	13 8
" ..... " bots.	24 0
CHOICE COGNAC, Lapoire".. " "	30 0
CHOICE OLD COGNAC " " "	36 0
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC " " "	43 8

These Brandies are imported direct from the growers, and are all excellent value.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
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THE LIBRARY Messengers NOW CALL at Colaba, the Fort, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Mahalaxmi, Prince's Dock, Mazagon, Chinchpookli, Parel, Worlee, Sewree, Dadur, Matoonga, Mahim and Bandora, to deliver the following Papers and Periodicals:—

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WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Overland Mail
Answers	Penny Illustrated
Army and Navy	Pearson's Weekly
Black and White	Pick-Me-Up
British Medical Journal	Punch
Catholic Fireside	Queen
Catholic Times and Opinion	St. James's Budget
Engineer	Saturday Review
Engineering	Scraps
English Mail	Sketch
Field	Sketch's Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Ti-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
Ladies' Gazette	Truth
Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
Lancet	Westminster Budget
Leslie's Weekly	Woman's Life
Lloyd's Weekly	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
English Illustrated Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Pearson's Magazine
Fortnightly Review	Practitioner
Harper's Magazine	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CLASS A.

For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" morning dilivery at 6 a.m., (Paper available till 10 a.m.)
Monthly, Rs. 2; Quarterly, Rs. 5.

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For Perusal of Six New Weeklies (one every day, available for 24 hours) and four New Magazines (one every week, available for 3 days), selected from the above List.
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Subscribers are respectfully requested to return the papers to the Library messengers, when they call, otherwise not only is the circulation delayed, but the other subscribers are inconvenienced.

Papers and Magazines lost or damaged while in a subscriber's possession will be charged for.

N.B.—Arrangements are made to deliver the "Bombay Gazette," VERY EARLY every morning.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Eyce per mensem ...	35
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Examination and Certificate ...	10
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CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., are now SHOWING the Latest Novelties in Continental and English Ornaments and Fancy Furnishing Goods, Lamps and Lamp-shades, etc., etc.

NAVY BLUE INVERNESS Water-proof Capes, Reliable quality. Rs. 35. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LUCKNOW EMBROIDERED CLOTHS for Dress and Sadras, Dopattas, Handkerchieves, Lucknow Attars, Clay-figures and Toys.—A. F. JIGAR and BROTHERS, 37, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A LADY'S-BICYCLE, First grade Eclipse, with complete outfit, almost new. Price, Rs. 200. Apply to T. J. STRANGMAN, Apollo Bunder.

JOB LOTS and CROCKERY, such as Cup, Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Tea Pots, &c., useful to families at unheard of price, at SHROFF BROTHERS. Annual Sale, now on view at Hornby Row.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL PILLS FOR LADIES.—There is not a Medicine found to equal these, for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system, these PILLS succeeds well after failure of other Remedies.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 30, Meadow Street, Fort,

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Indian &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 22, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Refreshms.

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JUST received 8 days' winding Silver Watches, open-faced, Rs. 60; Hunters, Rs. 80. These watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other Great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts of 1882—85.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the PROPERTY of the Mill Premises and Machinery of the above Company has been POSTPONED from MONDAY, the 27th day of June. The DATE FIXED for the SALE to take place will be notified in due course.—Dated the 25th day of June, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.
WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP, IRON, AND STEEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, for the PURCHASE of any numbers out, of:—

25 LOTS OF CAST AND WROUGHT SCRAP, IRON, AND STEEL, TYRES, &c.,

now lying at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon, and which may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent us with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th July, 1898.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Hornby Road.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
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ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
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All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

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FOR JULY, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

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LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
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65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars OF ALL DEALER

Old Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD MARINE LANE, AT DHOBIE TALAO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (if not sold by private contract) by order of the mortgagee, Newram Hurmoobhroy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the northern side of the 3rd Marine Lane, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 25 feet and 6 inches in breadth and 26 feet in length by former measurement, and 80 square yards by subsequent measurement, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 727, new No. 3299, old No. 14, and new Survey No. 3329, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2692, Street Nos. 3-5-7, and bounded on the east by a property which formerly belonged to Cursetjee Bomanjee and now of Manockji Framji Settna (there is a wall between this and the said premises), on the north by a sweeper's passage which separates the said premises from that of Nowroji Cowasji, and on the south by 3rd Marine Lane, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mula, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vassonjee Purshotam, viz:—

Pearl necklaces, raifuls, bangles, nose-ring, earstuds and kuddas, diamond ear and nose studs, gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sankias, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, also bent-wood and Singapore cane furniture, Soundy's cottage Pianoforte, lady's and gent's bicycles, large size fish aquarium, incandescent gas globe lamps, incandescent oil chandeliers, iron safe, cut glass arch and lyra lamps, drawing room fountain with fish bowl glassware, porcelain ware, table ornaments, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Jehangeer Byramjee Dalal, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, made by Wimbridge Robert, and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, in very good order, large fish bowl, pictures, table ornaments, and flower vases, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Khatao Makanjee Mills, Byculla, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Govindram Dwarkadas—

A large quantity of reeling and winder waste, clean pieces, unsized short ends, soft cops, waste white piece, top rollers, coloured waste, No 20 waste, cop bottom, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Chanda Ramji Press, at Colaba, by order of Chunnilal Kunnekmal Ragoonathdas Choganmal and on account and at the risk of Marwari Jitmull Hajarimal of Dhoolia.—

88 bales full-press Dhoolia Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Re-order of A Hussain Hajee Siddick, and on account and at the risk of Fangoo Mull and Co. of Nain Tal.—

1 case containing pieces of velvet cashmere, calico, coating serge, flower silk, muslin, silk.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin, office Shigram.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 Handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome Grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 Handsome strong chesnut country-bred poney 13-1, aged eight off good hack and hunter, well known with the Bombay hounds.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS FORT.

SALE OF A NEW HAND CART, OLD IRON COTS, &c.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.I.E., the Chairman of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, consisting of new hand cart, old iron cots, timepiece, lamps, pocket case, scale, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; E

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. B. BEREFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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F. D. BARNES, Esq., Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and not the symptoms only. Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-56m., 8-51s. Low water, 0-45m., 1-20s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday next.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association will be held in the Money School Hall, at 5-45 p.m. today, when Mr. D. D. Gilder will deliver an address on "The History of the Drink Traffic in India with special reference to Local Option."

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening at 5-30 sharp, by the Shropshire L. I. The following will represent the Rangers—Peters, Allen, Flower, Kelly, Smith, Davies, Spencer, Stewart, Wray, Sell, Monahan, Kerrigan, Stockbridge, Hogan, Brewin, Reserves, Harris—Higgins, Presley, Hanson.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged George Fox and R. Fleckenstein with a rash act in that they let loose ferocious dogs without a muzzle at Colaba, and thereby caused injury to a Hindoo. A fine of R. 10 was imposed on each of the accused.

H. H. THE MAHARANA OF RAJPIPLA.—His Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasingji Raj Saheb, Rajpipla, left Naundore, yesterday, and arrives in Bombay to-day *en route* to Poona with a retinue of forty followers. The Maharana will take up his residence at the Ready Money Villa, Civil Lines, and instends to stay there for the whole season, provided the climate agrees with him.

ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCK YARD.—Attarkhan Fakerkhan, an employe of the Dockyard, was at work on Monday last, when the sleeve of his jasket was accidentally caught in the cogwheel and his right arm was drawn into the machinery. After the machine had been stopped he was extricated and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the arm had been fractured.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Rain that was badly wanted fell here on Wednesday last. The people are delivered of their anxiety at present. Total rainfall is 15 in. 7 cts. To-day (Monday) a deputation of respectable merchants here waited upon Mr. G. S. Raney, an agent to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., to express regret at his transfer to the Bombay office. Mr. Raney gave entire satisfaction to all who came in contact with him.—A dead body has been found in a furnace at Darve, a village near Dhola, under Bhownagar territory. The Police are enquiring into the matter as some foul play is suspected.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m., under the direction of Herr C. Fredills, (weather permitting):—

Grand Processional
March .....The Silver Trumpets.....Viviani
Overture .....Semiramide .....Rossini
Cantio.....Funiculi Funicula.....
Valse.....La Vive La France.....Arrd. by C. Fredills
Reminiscences of Verdi.....
Gavotte.....Stephanie.....Ozibulka
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARD THE STEAM SHIP GANGES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency, Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Barnett charged Baba Goolab, lately a tindal employed on board the P. and O. Company's steam ship Ganges, which was burnt on the 1st instant, and two labourers named Shaik Mashoom Shaik Ismail and Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Ahmed, with stealing three tins of ghee of the value of Rs. 68, the property of the P. and O. Company. After the fire had been discovered on board while she was lying at No. 3 buoy, off the Princes' Dock on the morning of the 1st instant, the accused were engaged in removing the salvage, which amongst other things, included the three tins of ghee. While the salvage was being landed at the Mazagon Dock, accused Nos. 2 and 3 at the instigation of the tindal, removed the tins of ghee into a tea shop, kept by a Iranee Parsee at the Dockyard Road, Mazagon. On the 4th instant, the Police upon a certain information, searched the tea shop, recovered the tins of ghee, and arrested the accused. His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to four month's rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2 and 3 to three month's like punishment each.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The second annual Jasan ceremony of the Parsi members of the Native General Library took place on Saturday last, at the Alfabess Bagh. The ceremony commenced at about 4-30 p.m., and the members of the Mobed class as usual took an active part. The ceremony was over at about 6 p.m. the gentlemen assembled occupied themselves in introductions and an exchange of views with the older members who had, like last year, graced the occasion, while those possessing the musical talent, catered for their amusement. The whole assembly numbering about 150 members sat down to a sumptuous dinner under the Presidency of the most reverend and respected member and oriental scholar, Mr. K. R. Kama. Mr. Tavaria a member of 35 years standing proposed the toast of the Queen and Royal family and advised the audience to continue to display their loyalty to the throne for which they were second to community. Mr. Munchershaw Vakil, spoke in very high terms of the disinterested labours of the three Joint Secretaries, viz., Messrs. Hormasji D. Gazdar, Meherwanji Shapoorji Surti and Sorabji K. Merchant, who not only originated the idea last year, but were again indefatigable in bringing it to successful issue for the second time so that the event now promises to be an annual fixture. The learned president, Mr. K. R. Kama, then discoursed in his usual felicitous terms on the subject of unity and advantage which such gatherings are calculated to afford. Finally Mr. H. E. Lord proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman which was carried with acclamations and the proceedings terminated at a late hour in the night.

WAYLAYING A DEBTOR AND TAKING HIS RECEIPT BOOK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Okeeffe prosecuted one Hooka Poonja, Indugrain dealer, having his shop at Parel, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of highway robbery in that he forcibly took away a receipt book from the person of one Gunpat Mahipat, a mill hand residing at Parel. Mr. Hugh Sealy pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor defended. It appeared that the accused has sued the complainant in the local Small Causes Court to recover his dues and that case has been pending the complainant having obtained a postponement till Thursday last, to enable him to produce his receipt book. On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock complainant was walking along the Government House Road, Parel, with the book in his pocket, on his way to the Small Cause Court, when near the Chora Gully, a Mahomedan met him and requested him to show him a particular mill. Complainant complied with the request and while they were walking side by side accused came from the opposite direction and threw some chili-powder at complainants' eyes. The complainant put his hands over his eyes, when accused snatched the book out of his pocket and ran away with the Mahomedan, leaving complainant rubbing his eyes. Complainant when sufficiently recovered from the effects of the painful missile reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested the same afternoon in the Small Causes Court. The Mahomedan, who was apparently an accomplice, could not be found. The magistrate after recording the evidence, adduced on behalf of the prosecution, altered the charge to one of causing grievous hurt, to which the accused pleaded not guilty and called evidence to prove alibi. His worship disbelieved the evidence of the defence and in convicting the accused remarked that the evidence left no doubt that the accused threw the powder at the complainants eyes. The prosecution was clear on that point, but as the evidence did not disclose more than a suspicion regarding the theft of the book, the accused was convicted of causing greivous hurt and fined Rs. 150, in default three month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to complainant as a compensation.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss Dumra, Captain E.C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, experienced light to moderate monsoon and cloudy weather. The P. & O. Co's s s Chusan, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China encountered from Colombo to Cape Comorin moderate South-West monsoon, thence to Mount Daly fresh N. N. W. Winds and heavy rain and then to port light to moderate S W monsoon and fine weather. The Bombay Japan Line s s Wakasa Maru, Captain J B MacMillan, which reached this port on same day met with fresh monsoon heavy rain and strong adverse currents.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tarter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 13, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANDHERI.

ONE of the most important and rising suburbs of Bombay, is the village of Andheri, situated about fifteen miles north of the city, and easily accessible to its residents by means of the Bombay and Baroda railway, which daily runs several trains at convenient intervals. Since September 1896 it has proved very serviceable to the affrighted people of Bombay, who sought refuge there from the wages of plague. There have been nearly twenty bungalows in the shape of neat little cottages built by Parsi and a few Hindu gentlemen for their accommodation and that of their families during the hot season, as well as during the prevalence of plague or cholera. The village has been converted into a town, and it has now been supplied with pure and wholesome water from the Vehar Lake, by the generosity of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, supplemented by his pious and generous widow, Bai Pherozebai, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand rupees. A beautiful fountain has been erected in the centre of the town also at their expense. A medical dispensary is to be provided by the same liberal-minded lady, and already a site has been selected by Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, with the approval of the Collector of the district. The late Mr. Dorabji Hoshungji, one of the first settlers of the village, established a vernacular school, which it is proposed to place on a permanent footing, it is stated, by the liberality of Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., who has, at the suggestion of Mr. Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., also expressed his willingness to provide a decent library, so that the town of Andheri may truly be said to owe its prosperity to the Jehangir Wadia family. For some years past Mr. M.C. Murzban has been purchasing extensive tracts of land there, and his example has been followed by numerous Parsis and a few Hindus. The soil is rich and is capable of cultivation of rice, maize and various descriptions of vegetables and fruits. Alfonso and other kinds of rich mangoes are grown in abundance, and supply the Bombay market. Mr. Murzban has been followed by Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katrack in his laudable efforts to populate the village of Andheri and to make it a fashionable resort for health and comfort. As the Parsi population increases, the residents are gradually introducing their religious and social rites and customs, so as to attract other followers of Zoroastrianism to this delightful little town. It is studded with small hills, on which cottages are springing up and plots are laid out in their compounds for the cultivation of flowers, plants, shrubs, &c.

Last Saturday the Parsis celebrated a "Jusson," in which all the resident Zoroastrians with the ladies of their families joined, and after prayers having been said by a priest, in "Bago-Bataar," the beautiful bungalow of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at his invitation. Mr. Pheroze Rustamjee Batlivala, the Parsi music composer and singer, who was present as a guest, then played on his violin and sung several sweet and melodious songs for the entertainment of the residents and visitors. When near midnight the whole assembly separated, heartily thanking Mr. Murzban for his thoughtful introduction for the first time of social gaieties into the village of his adoption. At the dinner table, a speech was made by Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katruck, a prolific contributor to vernacular literature, in which he eulogized in laudatory terms the valuable services rendered by Mr. Murzban to Andheri, in promoting the prosperity of which he has thrown his whole heart and soul. In order that his name may be permanently associated with Andheri, he proposed that the whole tract of country runing from the station along the road, to Bombay as far as the outskirts of Arla-Paria, may be called "Murzbandbad, which proposal met with the warn support of Messrs. Rustamjee Framjee Wadia, Jamsetjee Eduljee Banatvala, Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzdar, and others. Sign-boards bearing the inscription of Murzbanabad are to be placed at short intervals along the road indicating the same. It may be mentioned in passing that owing to the recrudescence of plague in Bombay and its threatened continuance in more or less virulent form active enquiries are being made for the bungalows at Andheri, and we hear several house have already been engaged by intending visitors to this salubrious resort.

GOVERNMENT HONORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has just been drawn to A.C.B's letter in your 'contemporary's issue of 1th instant. He very properly urges that the deserving merit of respectable private individuals of independent means, who are neither Government servants, millionaires or University men, should be recognized by Government in the selection of suitable persons for honorific distinctions. It appears to me that if the claims of such worthy citizens have hitherto been passed over, the fault does not lie with Government but with those discerning men who move freely in society, feel the pulse of the several communities, and possess the high privilege of being consulted by Government officials, and who are therefore in a position to advise the authorities in such matters. There are indeed men among us with decent competencies, cultured in the true sense of the word, though without University degrees, public spirited, quiet, and unobtrusive workers in the cause of public weal, who shun the glare of public notoriety, close their ears against the din of tom-tom heralding, and hate sham. In short, men who are esteemed by all with whom they come in contact for their real merit. There are such loyal men holding moderate and rational views, on public questions, who are in every way fit to be admitted into the ranks of the British Indian aristocracy, whom Government would no doubt be only too glad to honor. It is for those good citizens whose opinions are sought for in high quarters and who cannot be ignorant of the existence of such worthies, to bring them to the notice of Government.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, July 11.

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE St. Xavier's High School played the Cathedral High School, on Saturday, on the Esplanade. The Cathedral Team won the toss and sent in their opponents to bat. The first innings was closed with 42 runs for the Xavierites and 33 for the Cathedral; and the second with 76 for the former and 54 for 7 wickets for the latter. The fielding of the Cathedral Eleven was really spandid, and not less the bowling of Roberts, their Captain. Gonsalves, St. Anne C. Wadia and St. Anne Jos. scored 27, 27, 16 and 13 runs respectively for the St. Xavier's. The success of the Xavierites is chiefly due to their bowlers Dhargalkar and Kerawalla, the former taking 7 wickets in the first innings and 5 in the second.

THE ST. XAVIER'S SCORE.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
Rozario G (Capt), c D'Sa, b Romer	0	l-b-w, b Ward	8
Dhargalkar F, c Tripp, b Roberts	5	c Mason, b Roberts	2
St Anne C, b Roberts	10	l-b-w, b Roberts	17
Cooper B, b Romer	0	run out, b Roberts	2
Gonsalves S, b Roberts	3	b Ward	24
Kerawalla F, b Roberts	0	b Roberts	2
Wadia A, not out	12	b Roberts	4
St Anne J, b Romer	3	b Roberts	10
Chibhgar B, b Romer	0	b Tripp	0
Ratnager J, b Romer	5	b Ward	0
Oliver R, c Turner, b Tripp	1	not out	2
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	42	Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings. O. M. R. W.				Second Innings O. M. R. W.			
Dhargalkar	10	4	16	7	9	1	28	5
Kerawalla	10	2	22	2	8	1	22	2

THE CATHEDRAL.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Roberts (Capt), b Dhargalkar	4	b Dhargalkar 8
Tripp, b Dhargalkar	12	b Dhargalkar 4
Mason, b Dhargalkar	2	b Kerawalla 2
Ward, l-b-w, b Dhargalkar	0	b Dhargalkar 23
Wilcox, c St Anne J, b Kerawalla	9	b Dhargalkar 10
Romer, run out, b Dhargalkar	0	b Kerawalla 1
Hardie, b Kerawalla	0	not out 1
Fern, l-b-w, b Dhargalkar	0	did not bat 0
Green, not out	5	b Dhargalkar 3
DeSa, b Dhargalkar	4	not out 2
Turner, l-b-w, b Dhargalkar	0	did not bat 0
Extras	0	Extras 4
Total	36	Total 54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings O. M. R. W.				2nd Innings O. M. R. W.			
Roberts	8	1	18	4	14	1	31	5
Romer	9	2	19	5	5	1	14	0
Tripp	2	1	2	1	2	0	14	1
Ward	0	0	0	0	6	2	12	3

SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION C. C. *vs.* THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

An interesting match was played on last Saturday between these two schools. The former went to bat and scored 142 runs for the loss of 6 wickets of which Messrs. R. A. Nalbund, K. B. Warden and P. N. Polishvala made 38, 34 and 29 respectively. The latter scored 77 runs, of which Messrs. Ashberner and Poucha J. J. (Captain) made 27 and 11. The result of this match was drawn on account of heavy rain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, as 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITIES IN SATARA.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JIVRAJ UGARCHAND AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from decisions of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in May last, convicted accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced them to various periods of imprisonment, ranging from six months to two years each. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 6 respectively; Mr. R. R. Desai appeared also for No. 1; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe that its possession was transferred by dacoities committed at Bhose, Chimangaon, and Wardhangad, between October and December 1897. On the 26th October last, a dacoity was committed at the house of Bahirji Sidujirao, at night. About 25 robbers came to the house, and his two daughters-in-law were beaten and his property, worth from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000, was taken away. He, his son, and his wife ran away from fear. Complainant ran out of the back door on a cry of "daroda" being raised by his son. He returned to his house about 1 a. m., and found the place in confusion, and his daughters-in-law bearing mark of beating. Gold and silver ornaments and clothes had been taken away.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's decision said:—These were five appeals from six prisoners, the first four from prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and the last from prisoners Nos. 1, and 6, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Satara, prisoners 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 under Section 411 and prisoner No. 2 under Section 414 and sentenced, prisoners 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 to two years' and prisoners No. 5 to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoners No. 2, 3, 4, 5 were not represented by any counsel, while Mr. Mehta appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 1 and Mr. Branson on behalf of prisoner No. 6, in appeal No. 299 of 1898. The first four appeals may be disposed of at once. Prisoners Nos. 2 and 5 are Ramosis and prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 are Sonars. Prisoner No. 2 was charged under Section 414 with having assisted in the disposal of stolen property, and the other three prisoners with having received stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. As regards prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, the Sessions Judge and assessors concurred in finding them guilty. The assessors did not concur with the Sessions Judge in finding prisoner No. 2 guilty under Section 411, but this prisoner made a confession statement in which he admitted that he and his father-in-law, who is in jail under another conviction, sold once 400 rupees worth of property and again property worth Rs. 500. He did not, it is true, admit that he knew this property was stolen, and the confession made under Section 164 appears to have been subsequently retracted. It is perfectly clear, however, from the evidence recorded that this prisoner disclosed to the police the names of the other accused. Articles Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 were proved to have been received by prisoner No. 3, and articles 17 and 22 were received by prisoner No. 4, and articles 30, 31, 32 were received by prisoner No. 5, all discovered with the help of the information supplied by prisoner No. 2, and all identified by the complainant indentified as part of stolen property to the satisfaction of the Judge and the assessors. These four appeals must, therefore, be dismissed. As regards prisoners Nos. 1 and 6, their case stands on a somewhat different footing. Prisoner No. 1 is a Marwadi trader and prisoner No. 6 is a Brahmin Kulkarni. The assessors were not satisfied that article No. 2, the vajratika, traced to the possession of prisoner No. 1, and article No. 28, the pattlis, traced to the possession of prisoner No. 6, were identified as part of the stolen property. The case of each of the prisoners must be treated separately. In fact they should have been tried separately in the Sessions Court, as much of the confusion, which has arisen by their being jointly tried would thereby have been obviated. As regards prisoner No. 1 it has to be noted that the dacoity in complainant's house took place on 26th October 1897 and his name was first disclosed to the police by prisoner No. 2 about 9th December 1897, i.e., more than a month and a-half after the dacoity. The Sessions Judge appears to have been greatly impressed by the fact that the prisoner No. 1 did not produce all the property at once and that article No. 1 was found with him buried in a pot which was discovered when the floor was dug up. This article was, however, admittedly not a part of the property stolen in complainant's dacoity and the floor was dug up after prisoner No. 2 had stated to the police that there were no more articles given by him and his father-in-law to this prisoner. The vajratika article No. 2 was admittedly delivered at once along with some 50 or more articles out of which the only article on which the charge was based is this vajratika. If the prisoner showed no hesitation in giving up so much property it is clear that the finding of article No. 1 not identified as stolen nor produced by prisoner No. 2 did not justify any adverse inference against this prisoner. We must make the same remark about the evidence of the watchmen who are stated to have seen the prisoner No. 1 in suspicious company some months before the dacoity. Independently of this conduct evidence the whole case turns upon the credibility of the witnesses identifying this vajratika as part of the stolen property. This is a very common ornament and none of the witnesses stated any marks by which they were able to identify it. The prosecution witnesses, viz., the complainant and neighbours Nos. 2, 8, 10 on this point do not carry the case much further than that the ornament was like what was worn by the women in complainant's house. Among the articles produced in this case there are no less than four other vajratikas. There is thus no particular reason for disbelieving the evidence for the defence (witnesses 21 and 24) on the point of the vajratika. When the case was first closed, the impression left on the mind of the assessors was that the identity of the property was not established. The Sessions Judge followed the unusual and somewhat irregular course of permitting the prosecution to give more evidence on this point, but even after this additional evidence of the female members of complainant's family was received, the assessors were not satisfied, and we think that on such a point their opinion was entitled to very great weight. The Sessions Judge would, perhaps, have allowed this weight to their opinion, but for the impression that prisoner No. 1 did not claim this title as his own at the first stage of the police enquiry. The evidence of the Panch witness, however, on this point, should have been accepted as quite decisive. On the whole we feel satisfied that the evidence in the case does not establish the allegation that the vajratika was part of the stolen property, and that it was bought by the prisoner, No. 1 knowing it to have been stolen. The statement of prisoner No. 2 cannot be received as evidence against prisoner No. 1, for this prisoner does not clearly implicate himself. The conviction of prisoner No. 1 must therefore be set aside. As regards prisoner No. 6, article No. 28, the pattis, is alleged to have been bought by him as part of the stolen property lost in the dacoity. As in the case of prisoner No. 1 the conviction rests (1) upon evidences identifying the property as stolen, (2) the evidence suggested by the suspicious conduct of the prisoner at the time of the search, and (3) the falsity of the evidence adduced by him to establish his ownership. The direct evidence of witness Sidu, who by his own admission is an accomplice and who made most inconsistent statements at different stages of the enquiry was, as the Sessions Judge himself remarks, not of a very reliable character and needed carroboration. The evidence identifying these pattis as stolen property consists of the deposition of complainant and some of the members of his family, and a goldsmith and neighbour who identify the article which is sufficiently valuable to be specially noticed. Against this evidence prisoner No. 6 gave the evidence of witness Nagu and he produced the book which contained entries about the sale of the pattis in September. The Sessions Judge has given very good and sufficient reasons for disbelieving this evidence of Nagu and the so called account book, and there is also good ground to think that this claim was set up at a late stage of the investigation. As regards the suspicions suggested by the conduct of the accused, the Panch witness, Exhibit 27, does not contradict the evidence of the chief constable and the statement of accused No. 6 himself shows that he did not act in a perfectly open manner when the search took place, and that he tried to conceal the pattis and only produced them after some pressure. As these pattis are proved to be part of the stolen property, Sidu's evidence furnishes the missing link, and shows that prisoner No. 6 bought them with the knowledge that they were stolen property. On the whole, we see no sufficient reason for interfering with the conviction and sentence of this prisoner. We accordingly dismiss the appeals of prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and set aside the conviction and sentence of prisoner No. 1.

A LADY on her way home had a capital opportunity of seeing the stranded P. and O. s. s. China. In a letter to Bombay she states:—"We had to take a passenger aboard at Perim and in consequence we hugged—I believe that is the true nautical expression—the land and came within hailing distance of the stranded China. It struck us all as a pathetic sight to see the great leviathan cast upon the iron rocks, a helpless entrapped monster. Even in the position it has assumed, it suggests irresistibly to the mind that it is in the throes of death. There were three large tugs working round her busy as bees. We took up our passenger at Perim and he turned out to be a 'salt' of some sort. He explained to us how men were busy endeavouring to remove by blasting the considerable section of rock on which the vessel has impaled herself. Asked for his opinion on the chances of the success of these operations, he said that the work was no more than a waste of time and money, and so soon as she is freed of the rock on which she is practically hanging, she is bound to heel over and grind to pieces and add further melancholy evidence of the danger there is in navigating these waters."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	30 54	31 66	31 64	30 61
Tuesday, July 12th	0 09	0 02	0 18	0 02
Total	30 63	31 68	31 82	30 63
Total fall to July 12th, 1897	30 07	29 11	21 97	22 43
Total fall to July 12th, 1896	35 90	33 85	37 73	38 54

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously Registered	63 20
On the 10th July 1898	0 70
Total	63 90

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. and J. RAILWAYS.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 8 a.m. on 11th July 1898.

	Ghadechi. In. Cst.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	12 93	6 13	4 18
10th July	1 11	0 0	0 14
Total	14 4	6 13	4 32

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a perc

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on Sanskrit and the Prakrit Languages derived from it, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1897-98, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, TO-MORROW, commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT.—Introduction—Origin of the Marathi language and the History of the name—the Ancient History of Maharashtra.

LECTURER—The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

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PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday at 111 5-8; French Rentes remained at 103 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan at 114. 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent, to £62 13-16. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25-21 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30-days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 27 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York 5-8 cent, at 59 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £58 was quoted; and for Yellow Metal, 5s. To Japan there was a shipment of Specie amounting to £170,000.

The agricultural Bureau monthly Report issued in Washington yesterday stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 91·2 per cent.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday in London at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, market strong; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, market strong in tone; Linseed at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Sheep Skin Sales opened in London with a quiet feeling and prices easier at a decline of 1d. to 2d.

The Manchester Market closed quiet in tone with 3s. 11d. quoted for 7 lbs. Shirtings; 4s. 6d. for 8 1-4 lbs. Shirtings; 1s. 10 1-2d. for 20 lbs. Jacconets; 2s. for 20 lbs. Mulls; and 6 5-8d. for Mule Twists.

Prices showed no movement from their previous level in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which at closing last evening was dull; Surats and arrivals were also dull.

The day's Sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports 8,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents, per lb.; September and December Futures were both 2 points higher, at 6·05 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Weeks Receipts	10,000	5,000	4,000
" " to U. Kingdom	8,000	6,000	9,000
" " Continent	14,000	6,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,453,000	6,594,000	5,149,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,733,000	2,992,000	2,290,901
" " to Continent do.	5,575,000	2,831,000	2,210,000
" Stock in the Ports	290,000	168,000	219,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,480,000	1,920,061	1,915,480
" " Surats	132,000	170,050	256,430

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,066,000	886,040	792,650
" London	5,000	3,300	3,250
American Afloat	40,000	11,700	15,000
East Indian	7,000	13,000	13,000
Total	1,118,000	914,040	823,900
Price of Middling-Americans	3 7-16d.	4 7-32d.	3 31-32d.
" Bhownuggar	2 31-32d.	3 17-32d.	3 1-8d.
Difference	15-32d.	11-16d.	27-32d.

Locally, the Cotton Market has to-day been steady at current prices, a moderate business passing. Shippers bought 650 bales, consisting chiefly of Bengal; and the mills took 2,600 bales comprising in the main Dhulia, Karanja, Bengal, and Chopda.

WHEAT.—A small business is reported, in a steady market. For the old crop Rs. 4-7-9 is quoted, and for the new Rs. 4-10-3.

SEEDS.—There is a fair enquiry for Linseed, with an advance in prices, shippers having bought Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 5-8 per cwt., Brown Delhi at Rs. 5-10 and Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 6-1-6. Poppy has been done to a small extent.

The receipt of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,245 bales.
Wheat	4,273 cwts.
Linseed	5,874 "
Rapeseed	6,554 "
Poppyseed	6,947 "
Castorseed	2,348 "
Rice	7,263 "

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' Sight Credits. There was a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills sold; the enquiry for Bank Paper was small, although a considerate amount of business was reported in forward Bank Wire, partly on account of the Bazaar, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	1'66 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates advanced to-day in a very steady market to 96 1-8 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents., and 96 3-16 for Account, with 88 for Threes.

SHARES.—In prices there has been little or no change. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,292 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code and cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in code or cipher via Haiti are prohibited by the government, United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government, United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor re-established.

Communication established via Haiti between Caimenara and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on Island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

Communication with Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston-Jamaica interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	4	50 p.m.	7	52
Teheran	12	2	28 p.m.	...	18
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	1
" Karachi	...	21	...	4
" Madras	...	35	...	1

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROOME—June 29, at Quetta, the wife of Captain H N Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KELLY—July 2, at Mussoorie, after a very short illness, Mrs A Kelly, of Garden Reach, aged 63 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

THE extent to which the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act are rendered practically inoperative by importers of paint was referred to in his last annual report by the Chemical Analyser, who described these evasions as the more to be regretted, since in Bombay alone of all the Indian ports the Act is "in force in something more than a mere name." To the "Financial and Commercial statistics for British India" just issued a new table has been added giving particulars of detentions under the Act, and these hardly bear out the sweeping statement just quoted. But they do show that Bombay has considerably more cases of detention than the other ports. On account of the plague epidemic the statistics for the latest year to which the accounts relate cannot be looked upon as affording a fair test, but taking the yearly average for the triennial period 1894-95 to 1896-97 we find that while Calcutta had 350 detentions, the Madras ports 120, the Burma ports 36, and Karachi 190, Bombay had a yearly average of 650, being almost as many as the rest of the ports put together. In the earlier years after the passing of the Act the disparity was still more striking, owing to lack of adequate customs machinery at the other ports (especially Calcutta,) for the examination of goods. It was not until the imposition of a general five per cent. import duty, that the customs staff was strengthened sufficiently to enable examinations to be conducted for the purposes of the Act with any thoroughness. As is well known, the Act was originally intended to prevent fraud by the importation of goods bearing false trade marks or false trade descriptions, but when the Bill was before the Legislature, a provision was added to require that all piece goods should be stamped with their length in yards. Nearly one-fourth of the detentions arise from neglect of this requirement. The Act compels no other descriptions of goods to be stamped or marked, and hence the evasions in regard to paints of which the Chemical Analyser complains. It simply requires that when goods are marked the marks must be a correct description, and further that the country of origin must be stated.

While the Act may have only been partially successful in effecting the objects for which it was framed, and while it may sometimes serve to give goods of non-British origin a gratuitous advertisement, it has on the whole justified its existence. The idea that it is almost a dead letter largely arises from the fact that offences are dealt with departmentally, and are seldom if ever made the subject of magisterial investigation. The aggregate of detentions in 1895-96 was 1,622 and in the following year 1,556. The number of confiscations is very small, seldom averaging one per cent of the detentions. In about three-fourths of the cases the goods are handed to the consignee on payment of a fine after the objectionable marks have been replaced by correct ones. In twenty-five per cent. of cases (mostly those in which piece goods are not marked with their total length) the imports are released without fine, though mostly with a warning. Nearly half of the detentions are caused by false trade marks or false descriptions, while in about 28 per cent. of cases detention is ordered because the country of origin is either not stated or falsely stated. The participation of subordinate customs officials in the fines imposed has no doubt a salutary effect in checking evasions of the Act. If the suggestion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that such participation should be discontinued is ever adopted, there will probably be a great falling off in the number of detentions, for it must be sorrowfully admitted that while the subordinate clerk or inspector may agree generally in the dictum that virtue is its own reward, he is not the man to take the trouble to report cases if he does not stand a chance of obtaining reward of a more tangible kind. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, like its English prototype is designed to protect consumers from imposition and to give British trade fair play. In both respects it could undoubtedly be strengthened and improved. It seems to us therefore that after ten years working the time has arrived for an enquiry into the effects of the Act, on the lines of the investigation held last year by a Royal Commission on the English measure, which has resulted in the introduction of legislation to amend its provisions in the light of the experience gained since it has been in operation.

The Blue Book of Statistics contains another table which is also inserted for the first time. It relates to a measure passed to protect not consumers and traders, but inventors. The Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, came into force on July 1st of that year. The number of applications remained almost stationary at about 344 per annum up to the end of 1892, but it has since steadily increased, the total in 1896 standing at 460. The fact that the rejected applications have been in inverse ratio to the growth of registration is probably due to a clearer understanding of the Act, on the part of inventors and the consequent diminution of needless enquiries or applications. Singularly enough 1896 is the only year of the eight dealt with in the table in which applications were abandoned, the number in that year being no less than 12. A remarkable illustration of the sudden popularity of cycling which set in three or four years ago, is supplied by the fact, that in 1896, twenty-seven of the applications related to bicycles and similar vehicles, as against 19 for the whole of the preceding seven years. Other inventions for which exclusive privileges have been sought or acquired during recent years relate in the main to the manufacture of tea, railway material, lamps and burners, the treatment of metals, electrical contrivances, spinning and weaving machines, water-lifts and pumps, sugar-cane and other mills, chemical appliances and preparations. Of the 460 application for leave to file specifications presented in 1896-97, the great majority related to inventions patented in England and other countries. Only 173 of the registrations were made by residents in India, of whom 124 were Anglo-Indians and 49 were natives. These figures compare very unfavourably, on a proportionate basis, to the applications received at the Patent Office in London, which in the same year reached the enormous aggregate of 30, 194. To put the difference in another way, the income from fees at the Calcutta Office amounted to Rs. 2,746, while in London the gross receipts were £206,862. It is true that the fees are less heavy in India than they are at Home, but this difference should tend to stimulate the demand for patent rights in this country. The fact is that in India labour is too plentiful to encourage inventive genius, and the native workman as a rule has not sufficient skill to be entrusted with the use of labour saving appliances. And after all, the conservatism which seems to bar the way to the introduction on any large scale of Mechanical substitutes for labour especially in domestic life, is for the best in a country where population increases more rapidly than the means for its support.

THE enterprising Mr. R. L. Jefferson, who recently published an account of his journey across Siberia on a bicycle, gives in the *Ludgate Magazine* a succinct and interesting history of the progress of the colonisation of that great undeveloped country. Siberia is rapidly becoming to the Russian what North America is to the Englishman. Not long ago mothers quieted unruly children by threatening to send them to Siberia, which to-day is the land of hope for the Russian peasantry. Last year nearly a quarter of a million emigrants left Russia for Siberia. So great was the rush eastwards that an Imperial ukase had to be issued ordering the officials of Siberia to postpone all other work and devote all their energies to the superintendence of the colonisation movement. This great change in the position and prospects of Siberia is of course due to the extension of the trans-continental Siberian railway, which now has its eastern terminus at Krasnoiarsk and is timed to reach Vladivostock in 1905. When the late Czar issued his famous ukase "Let there be a railway built across Siberia, the shortest way possible", he doubtless was mainly actuated by the desire of developing the country by colonisation. His father's policy is carried out by the present Czar who laid the corner stone at Vladivostock and travelled thence across the Steppes home to Russia. Great efforts have been made to popularise the scheme of Siberian colonisation and these efforts have been most successful. The agents of government go to the poorest and most thickly populated regions of European Russia and give an account of the advantages to be obtained by emigration to Siberia. The peasants who are attracted by the prospect of life in the east are conveyed by rail 2,000 miles into the heart of Siberia for six roubles (13s. 3d.) For such a small railway fare they could not expect and do not get much comfort on the line. They are packed into cattle trucks each of which is marked on the outside as constructed to carry "forty men or eight horses." In these trucks without seats or lights they have to endure their long railway journey of fourteen or fifteen days. No doubt they suffer great privations; but in Russia the standard of comfort is low, and the Russian peasantry are satisfied with accommodation that further west would scarcely be deemed suitable for the lower animals. One comfort at least they have to cheer them on the way. At every station they find a huge samovar full of boiling water, so that they can refresh themselves with hot cups of tea. When they leave the train, they have to camp by the railway, until means are provided to take them to the new homes appointed for them. Each colonist on arriving at his ultimate destination is given a free grant of twenty seven acres of land, and is allowed to cut wood as material for his house and his fences and to provide himself with fuel for a year. Thus he gets a fair start in his new life, and if he is industrious, is sure to be far better off than he was ever likely to be in his original home. We are as yet only at the beginning of the history of the colonisation of Siberia. At present Asiatic Russia is so thinly populated, that there is only one man on an average in every five square miles of land. It is almost certain that the emigration eastward will go on increasing for many years and will in time produce startling results both economical and political. Siberia is far from being the unproductive snowy desert that it was once supposed to be. As the stream of emigration grows larger and the settlers cultivate the soil and multiply, there seems reason to anticipate a great increase of population. At present European Russia has five times as many inhabitants on less than one-third of the area of Asiatic Russia. If Siberia, as is quite possible, becomes as populous as European Russia now is, Asiatic Russia will contain over three hundred million inhabitants. Such a result would move the centre of gravity of the Russian Empire so far to the eastward that the site chosen for its capital by Peter the Great might be found very inconvenient, and the Czar would become much more an Oriental than a European potentate, if indeed such a huge mass of people on two continents could remain under the rule of a single despot.

THE situation in China is daily becoming more serious. The rising of Black Flags, of Annamite deserters and of the "rag, tag and bobtail" who have doubtless joined them is spreading. The news received on Monday went to show that the rebels having captured two Chinese cities were marching to the Lienchau peninsula to attack the French. The peninsula is the southernmost point of the Chinese mainland, and the island of Hainan lies just beyond it. Lienchau is not much more than 200 miles from Hong Kong by sea. Yesterday's telegrams state that both the Protestant and Catholic missions of Shung-Chingfu have been attacked, and brigands have captured a French priest who is only to be released on payment of a heavy ransom. Missionaries alone amongst foreigners enjoy the unrestricted right of residence in the interior, away from the treaty ports, and in this case as in so many that have gone before they are the victims of the mob in time of political agitation and unrest. Will the building of a Cathedral be demanded by the French by way of compensation? The attack on the missionaries is but an incident of a rising which has something far deeper behind it than the hatred and dislike which is commonly felt in China towards the foreign preachers of a new faith. The undercurrent of unrest which has prevailed in Southern China for some years past has been stimulated into action, not merely by the likin duties to which Reuter refers, but largely by the failure of crops last year, and their prospective deficiency, consequent upon heavy floods, this season. The condition of the poor is described as pitiable and the rebels are likely to find no difficulty in obtaining the adherence of an almost starving peasantry. With the rebels marching upon them and with a bitter experience of their early colonising efforts, the French authorities in Tonking must begin to wonder whether after all the inclusion of Kwangse into their sphere of influence is likely to be so beneficial as they anticipated. It was no doubt thought at the time the concession was secured, that the disinclination of the Chinese merchants to take to the Tonking trade routes would be overcome. But there is reason to believe that even with the facilities to be given by the projected Yunan-fu and Nanning Pachoi railways for a route to the sea through French territory, the native merchants will continue to greatly prefer the Hong-Kong route, for with it they obtain a free market and the absence of prohibitive descriminating tariffs, such as the French impose. On the other hand the imports into South-Western China from Tonking are subject to fewer exactions than those the Chinese authorities demand on imports from Hong Kong. In the words of the Blackburn Commercial Mission. "The mandarins everywhere set their faces as a flint against any attempts to tamper with their interests, but the French have been able to overcome their opposition by the exercise of patient and vigilant oversight and firmness, whilst we have allowed them to have their own way, and have been negligent in availing ourselves of the benefit of treaty provisions, and in safeguarding the interests of our traders." It is possible however, that on account of the concessions thus exacted from them by the French authorities, the mandarins may know more about the secret springs of the present threatening movement towards Tonking than they would care to admit. Be that as it may, the discontent of the populace and of the army in Southern China, has culminated in the lighting of the fires of insurrection and riot, the extinction of which will be a severe tax on the authorities, and will take a long time to accomplish.

THE results of the two coming by-elections rendered necessary by the occurrences reported in to-day's telegrams are not likely to alter the balance of parties in the Commons in the slightest degree. The Launceston division of Cornwall is unassailably Liberal whilst West Down is as strongly Conservative. The vacancy at Launceston is due to a most lamentable cause. Mr. Thomas Owen, the member has been found drowned in a pond near his seat in the vicinity of Cardiff. Mr. Owen was the son of Mr. Owen Owen, yeoman of Bwlch and Cwmyrhaidr near Machynlleth. Formerly a warehouseman he became a paper manufacturer, the mills of his firm, Thomas Owen and Co. Cardiff, being among the largest of their kind in the world. He took a prominent place among West Country Methodists, and was always a liberal contributor to Methodist undertakings not, however, we are assured, allowing his right hand to know what his left hand did. He had just completed fifty-eight years of age. Lord Arthur Hill, who has resigned his seat in West Down, is the heir presumptive to the Marquisate of Downshire, and is said to be "accounted somewhat" in Ulster. He was Comptroller of her Majesty's Household under Lord Salisbury's Government after having served in the Life Guards. One of those frankly personal descriptions of Parliamentary Candidates which flood the market at Election times, describes him as standing over six feet in his stockings, universally popular with all parties, and as having married one of our native songstresses the composer of "In the Gloaming." Last time he was opposed for West Down, he won the seat by a majority of 5,390 votes in a gross poll of 7,788. Liberalism has not much chance in that constituency.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the services of Lieutenant G. F. MacMunn, R.A., being retained with the Kashmir Mountain Battery at Jammu till January 1899.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT FARMER, is transferred from the Central Provinces to officiate as Principal of the Ajmere Veterinary College, vice Veterinary-Captain W. Hagger, on furlough.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry on the loss by fire of the s. s. Ganges was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, when the evidence of the Chief Engineer, the foreman boiler maker, the Chief Steward, and other persons who were on board when the fire broke out was recorded. The Chief Engineer stated that only a few sweepings of Bengal coal were on board; the vessel was stoked with Welsh coal. He expressed the opinion that the fire was due to bidee smoking on the part of some of the native crew. The water was yesterday pumped out of the hulk of the vessel, and to-day an attempt is to be made to tow her off the mud in which she lies embedded.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has passed an order allowing Clive Durant and A Williams, who are the two under-trial prisoners in the blackmailing case, each to be enlarged on bail in their own recognisance of Rs. 2,500 and a surety of the same amount.

THE general leave of absence granted to Major W. MacLaughlin, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, on the 25th April, is extended to 12th August next.

MR. O. BOYCE, C.E., has been appointed General and emigration Agent for British East Africa, by the Uganda Railway Committee at the port of Karachi.

IN the letter signed F. G. S. on the subject of University Examinations, the text should read "Mr. Anthon's editions of the Greek Classics," not "the author's."

THE new number of the Bombay *Diocesan Record* gives a life-like portrait of the Rev. James MacArthur, Bishop Designate of Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th June 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 85,990 maunds and Rs. 10,413 in the earnings.

IT is notified that the class composition of the 1st Punjab Infantry in future will be, Sikhs two companies, Dogras one, Punjabi Muhamadans one, Afridis two, and Cis-Frontier Pathans, viz., Yusufzais and Khattaks, one each.

MR. SHAPURJI BURJORJI SPENCER, B.A., LL.B., pleader, has been appointed to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate until the return of Mr. W. R. Hamilton from leave.

IT has been decided that express rifles of 577 bore are to be treated as military rifles under the Arms Act.

DURING the week, 22nd to 28th ultimo, there was only one fresh case of plague in the Jullundur district, and one fresh case and one death in the Hoshiarpur district. Since then there have been no fresh cases or deaths anywhere in the plague area in the Punjab.

GENERAL SYMONS, commanding the Sirhind district, proceeds Home on ninety days' leave this month; returning in time for the opening of the drill season.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, the Governor of Madras, proceeds on a tour from Ootacamund to Trinchinopoly, Tanjore, Negapatham and South Arcot, about the middle of August or beginning of September. His Excellency's visit to Negapatam is with the object of seeing for himself the evil condition and difficulties of the bar at this rising seaport, and he will doubtless give due consideration to the long-postponed but necessary scheme for the provision of a pier at Nagapatam. His Excellency returns from the South via Madras to Ootacamund.

NOTHING is yet settled about any short tour for the Viceroy in the autumn. Arrangements cannot be made until it is known who will succeed Lord Elgin and when he will arrive in India.

THE Council of the United Services Institution of India intend offering payment for selected articles in their quarterly journal. Rs. 500 will be devoted to this purpose during the ensuing twelve months.

TRADE has revived along the Chitral road this year, as the country is so far peaceful. The rumour, however, of the mad fakir on the warpath has again checked business for the moment, as the traders were a little scared. This effect is now passing away.

HEAVY rain has been falling in the Western Himalaya region. In the 24 hours which ended 8 a.m., on Sunday, Mussoorie and Dehra registered each about 6 inches; Chakrata, over 3 1-2; Simla, 1 1-2. The weather cleared at Simla on Sunday.

THE Government of India have issued modified rules for reporting and investigating accidents on railways. The monthly return of accidents is abolished, while the quarterly returns will no longer be scrutinised by the Government. The object aimed at generally is the laudable one of simplifying procedure, reducing correspondence, and facilitating the compilation of returns.

THE hearing of the charges against Gunner J. Davies, 11th Southern Division, Royal Artillery stationed at Roorkee, under Sections 354 and 506, Indian Penal Code, and Section 128, Indian Railway Act, who was committed for trial on the 11th, to the Sessions at Saharanpore, will not come off on the 11th instant, the prosecution having applied for the transfer of the case to the High Court at Allahabad.

IN consequence of the fortunate circumstance of the almost total disappearance of plague from the Punjab, the large staff on duty on the spot has already been considerably reduced, and after the 15th instant, the following only will remain: 3 civil officers, 2 commissioned medical officers, 6 naib tahsildars, 8 hospital-assistants and 2 dhais. This staff will be primarily for observation purposes, moving about and paying frequent visits to villages, but will be available for actual plague work in the event of a recrudescence of the disease.

The block at the Calcutta docks according to a local correspondent, continues and the confusion there is said to be very great. While doubtless labour difficulties have been partly responsible for this disorganisation (several gangs of dock coolies struck work again only a few days ago), the want of trained and effective supervision of traffic is the main cause. The remedy appears to be for the port trust to engage the services of a sufficient number of competent men from England who can supervise the traffic, and to pay them well. The demand in India for men of this description is in excess of the supply.

THE Government of India review of the Madras Irrigation Works states that the area irrigated was nearly three million acres, to which the Cauvery, Godavery and Kistna systems were the chief contributors. The Periyar project was opened for the first time, with, so far as can be judged, disappointing results. A high flood did great damage, and the heavy cost of the repairs reduced the profits, which otherwise would have been large. As it was, the major works returned 6 3-4 per cent. on the Government capital invested, and, excluding the New Foreign project, the productive works returned 8 1-4 per cent. Major Works have altogether paid a profit of 569 lakhs to the State, after clearing interest charges, the contribution of the year being 21 lakhs. Minor Works, owing to heavy working expenses, fell off, but nevertheless returned nearly 9 per cent. on the outlay to date. Navigation work as usual was worked at a loss to the State. From the above it will be seen that the large systems of Madras, like those in the Punjab and Sindh, continue to be extraordinarily profitable, notwithstanding fluctuations

MAJOR LEIGH'S report on the settlement of the Khattak tahsil in the Kohat district, observes a contemporary illustrates the difficulties our frontier officers have to contend with, in the attempt to bring order out of chaos. "No previous record-of-rights or any other paper existed, and rights of every description had to be enquired into and settled. Different tribes had settled in the tract from time to time. In many villages the Khan of Teri for the time being took batai (payment in kind) direct from the villagers indiscriminately without distinction as to proprietorship or tenancy. In others the villages had been leased for a fixed sum yearly, which was paid to the Khan while the lessee realised revenue in kind. In cash-paying villages, also, there was no distinction as to whether the amount received was revenue or rent." The late Khan's imposts included eleven extra taxes, "e. g., yah," a plough-tax; "buha," a door-tax, and "andaz," an "item fixed at will": and the settlement has materially lightened the Khattak's burdens. The publication of this report, by the bye sets us a conundrum. The report was written in 1895, printed in 1896, and only reaches this office in the middle of 1898. If it was worth while giving it to the public at all, that might have been managed with a little exertion, we should think, in less than three years after its completion.

AN interesting story of Marshal Campos, formerly the leader of the Spanish troops in Cuba, and Maceo, the insurgent general, is to hand. Campos was very desirous of a conference with Maceo. He sent word that he was coming, and they met on the plain of Barrajua. There were two Royal palms of extraordinary size on this plain, landmarks throughout the country, well known to everybody. It was agreed that the two generals should meet in the shade of these palms at noon, accompanied by their staffs. The mulatto general arrived at the appointed time, with an escort of thirty men. Raising his field glass he scanned the horizon, but could see nobody. Surprised that Campos did not keep his word, he dismounted, and found the Spanish leader fast asleep at the foot of one of the palm trees. When the general opened his eyes, Maceo said, "Why, General, where is your staff?" Between gentlemen, on occasions like this, Campos gravely replied, "there is no need of witnesses."

ACCORDING to the "Chronicle's" Brussels correspondent, King Leopold, as Sovereign of the Congo Free State, has just concluded a loan with a group of Brussels bankers to meet current expenses. The amount of the loan is variously estimated from a million to a million and a-half sterling.

A LITTLE while ago Professor Ramsay and Mr. Morris hinted to the scientific world that, in their search for Krypton, they were on the track of another new element in the atmosphere. The other day they were able to tell the Royal Society that they had found not one, but two—Neon and Metargon. The discoverers do not appear to have yet succeeded in obtaining the new elements in a perfectly pure form, and there is a great deal of work to be done on them still. But their existence seems to be established beyond any reasonable doubt, and to the plain man the air he lives in has become more bewildering than ever.

THE youthful Queen Wilhelmina of Holland took her last lesson just before the mail left, and at its conclusion told her instructor that he had been nominated Knight of the Order of the Lion, and at the same time presented him with a beautiful work of art. Her Majesty, who is the first Queen regnant of the Netherlands, is fair with blue eyes, and her face lights up with animation when she talks. There is no doubt (says the *Woman at Home*) that she has a strong will and great originality of character; and it is further whispered that she has vowed she will not marry except when she loves, and that there would be stormy scenes if any pressure was br

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

INEFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Three of the American warships yesterday fired shells over the cliffs near Santiago in the hope of striking the town at a distance of five miles inland, but the bombardment proved quite ineffective, owing to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient elevation for the guns, though the ships were listed to the utmost limit.

More American troops have been landed in Cuba and General Shafter hopes to complete the investment of Santiago to-day.

GENERAL MILES IN CUBA.

JULY 12.

General Miles and his staff have arrived at Santiago.

The Commander-in-Chief had a conference with Admiral Sampson immediately on his arrival.

SANTIAGO AGAIN BOMBARDED.

The naval bombardment of Santiago was resumed yesterday, and lasted for upwards of two hours, when General Shafter signalled to the fleet that their shells were mostly falling short.

The last shot fired by the fleet, however, struck a church in the heart of the city, in which were large stores of munitions of war which exploded.

Fears are expressed at Washington that the garrison of Santiago may escape to the Mountains.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Madrid, which says that the Spanish Cabinet being hopelessly divided has resigned.

The formation of a new Cabinet with a strong Military element capable of maintaining order at home and making terms of peace is expected.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

JULY 11.

The disturbances in China are spreading.

Rioters have attacked the Protestant and Catholic missions at Shungchingfu, and some brigands have captured a French Priest for whose release they demand a heavy ransom.

The situation has become critical. The foreign Consuls at Chungking are maintaining a strict watch on events.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCIES.

Mr. Thomas Owen, the Liberal member for the Launceston division of Cornwall, has been found drowned in a pond near his Welsh seat.

Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative member for West Down, has resigned his seat.

DEPARTURES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Amongst the approaching departures from Simla, are those of Sir James and Lady Lyall, who start for the interior next Monday. The Famine Commission sittings here being now over, Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests, who leaves to-morrow for a six weeks' tour in Burma. General Sir Montagu and Lady Gerard, who leave for Hyderabad on Saturday, and Mr. Reynolds, Director General of Telegraphs who leaves next month for a well-earned holiday in Kashmir for three months, Mr. Maclean probably officiating during his absence.

SUFFERERS FROM THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

Rules are issued for the formation of Regimental and Department Committees for the consideration of claims for relief from the Patriotic Fund for Sufferers on the recent military operations on the Frontier.

YUSUFZAIS FOR BONERWALS.

The substitution of half a company of Cis-Frontier Yusufzais for the present half company of Bonerwals in the first Punjab Infantry has been sanctioned.

ASSAULT BY FRONTIER FREEBOOTERS.

Two unarmed Sikh sepoys, grazing goats near Jandhol, in Gomal Valley, went beyond the limits and were set upon and severely wounded, yesterday, by eight border freebooters supposed to be Mahsud Waziris.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

The following from Commander-in-Chief's Orders refer to Bombay Army :—

Captain Stuart, 25th Bombay Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, Mhow, vice Major Wilkieson posted to Nusseerabad in similar capacity.

6th Bombay Mountain Battery.—Captain Watson to officiate as Commandant, vice Williamson, on leave.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Lang to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Wilkinson.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Keogh to be Adjutant, vice Captain Nurse, vacated.

23rd Bombay Rifles.—Lieutenant Bruce to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Stevenson, deceased, and to be graded between Lieutenants Kidd and Blair.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Major Light has passed in tactical fitness for Command.

THE BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

POONA, JULY 12.

The Ball at Ganeshkhind this evening was attended by all the principal people of the station numbering about 250 guests. The evening was dark and a little drizzly. The ride to Ganeshkhind was dull and chilly; Government house was illuminated for the occasion; the ball room was in beautiful order; and dancing was kept up till a late hour. The Governor's band played on the occasion. His Excellency entered the ball-room shortly before ten; supper was served in the Verandah about 11-30. The guests left after midnight.

DEATH OF MR. INGLE OF KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JULY 12.

Mr. Ingle, retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate First Class, a much respected gentleman, aged 70, died this morning, at 9. Great grief is felt at his loss by all citizens and friends all over Kanara. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw left here day before yesterday evening.

The Halt Line steamer Haddon Hall, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, daybefore yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, from Japan, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The announcement of the granting of a concession by the Tsung-li-Yamen, for the development of the resources of the province of Honan, to an Anglo-Italian syndicate, is one of the most important pieces of news which has reached London from the Far East for some time past. Honan is the third richest province of the Celestial Empire, ranking immediately after Szechuen and Hunan in fertility and mineral deposits. A great portion of the plains of this district is given over to the cultivation of tea, while vast quantities of grain are raised in the neighbourhood of the great Pei-ho, or Yellow, river, which, bisects the province in its upper part. The mineral wealth of this country has not yet been thoroughly explored, but so far as is known its deposits of coal and iron are considerable, and it is also believed that productive oil wells are only awaiting development. If the results of coming experiment bear out expectation it is highly probable that a great portion of the foreign trade of China will be revolutionised, inasmuch as the principal articles of import, alike from Russia and the United States, consist of kerosine, which is in active demand throughout the eighteen provinces. There can be no difference of opinion respecting the effect of the exploitation of Honan on British interests in China. The construction of a system of railways in this province, which lies midway between the important kingdoms of Shansi and Pechili on the north, and the Yang-tse Valley on the south, cannot but tend to a considerable expansion of British trade and the field is likely to prove all the more prolific from the fact that, owing to the Yellow River being quite unnavigable, the country has hitherto been shut out from communication with the trading centres of Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin. The concession, which was only signed at Peking yesterday, is, in short, a most important addition to the limited openings at present existent in China for British enterprise, and is likely to prove an important factor in the growth of our trade in the Far East. In face of the encouragement afforded by the notification above referred to, it is distressing to turn to Mr. Consul Warren's report on the trade of Hankow. The document in question is throughout suggestive of commercial defeat. In the course of his report, Mr. Warren, who is admittedly an expert on Chinese matters, writes that the recently promulgated statement that some 80 per cent. of the entire trade of China is British, is incorrect. "The proportion named may be true as applied to the carrying trade, but it is not so as regards the general trade of Hankow at the present time." We are further told that the British share of foreign trade in China is not more than 50 per cent. of the whole, and that certain branches of exports have passed entirely into the hands of foreigners. Thus the tea trade is now entirely vested in the Russian merchants, and even when the leaf is purchased by British dealers it is for Russian account. The dealings in hides, tallow, wax, gall nuts, and bristles are in the hands of the Germans, and finally we learn that, "As to the import trade, it looks very much as if we were losing ground there also." English cotton goods and yarns show a falling off in this return, while metals have decreased as compared with the imports of 1896 by no less than £18,909. The total decrease in British imports on the year amounts to the large sum of £139,229, and this despite the opening of new ports and the extending of facilities for transit during the year under review.

An exceedingly good showing is made by the East Indian Railway for the last half and for the whole of 1897. Expressing the results in the simplest and most concrete form, the holders of the Deferred Annuity capital receive £6 8s. per cent., against £5 3s. 6d. paid for 1896, the dividend for the second six months, in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent., being £1 4s. 6d. against 10s. 9d. This notable improvement is due to increases in every department of traffic—the gross earnings for the half-year being Rs. 23,28,289 greater than those of the corresponding period—and to a reduction of Rs. 1,52,408 in the working expenditure. The augmentation in the traffic is to some extent due to accident; for the gain in passenger receipts is attributable solely to the movement of troops in connection with the fighting on the frontier. But for this the coaching business would have declined materially; for it was not until September that the effects of the famine ceased to influence travel, and after that the plague still acted as a deterrent. The misfortune of the frontier outbreak shielded the East Indian and some of the other railways from the ful force of the other evils with which India was afflicted last year. As it was, the number of passengers and the receipts from them were for the whole year considerably under those of 1896. The "intermediate" traffic was an exception; for it expanded considerably, and the officials ascribe this to the greater popularity of this class for short journeys "especially by pilgrims and marriage parties." Goods and mineral business was excellent, and it is somewhat significant that the tonnage of minerals has now overhauled and exceeded that of general goods. In the December half minerals reached 1,868,264 tons, against 1,830,034 tons for goods though in the twelve months the excess of goods over minerals was close on 241,000 tons. Of course, there is no comparison between the two as regards remuneration, coal being carried at very moderate rates to encourage a traffic which has been of great service to the under-taking and to India in general. The weight of coal carried in the second half year was, roughly, 256,000 tons greater than in the corresponding period, the receipts rising Rs. 5,75,700. Other railways bought less coal, but that is not surprising, considering how the traffic on some of them diminished under the influence of the famine. The coal exports from Calcutta continue to grow, those of 1897 being 575,176 tons, against 324,761 tons in 1896. Madras took twice as much, Rangoon half as much again, the shipments to Singapore were more than five times greater. Aden appeared as a new customer, and unspecified ports doubled their purchases. Altogether, the East Indian Railway is in a condition of remarkable prosperity, the traffic returns for the current half-year showing a noteworthy expansion. No further progress can be reported with regard to the negotiations for the renewal of the contract at the end of next year, the company awaiting communications from the officers charged with the business by the Secretary of State.

On the subject of the contemplated irrigation works on the banks of the Nile, writes the *American Ginner* a contemporary expresses the opinion that "were England to double the cotton crop of Egypt and keep the crop of India up to its present proportions, the English spindles would become independent of the American cotton grower. This is a a grave mistake. India is growing barely enough lint to supply her own spindles. In fact, Bombay spinners have been more or less liberal buyers of raw cotton, in this country, for two or three years. English spinners want as little of the light Indian cotton as possible. It wastes double as much as American cotton in mill manipulation. It must be hauled much further. Therefore it costs a trifle more landed at Manchester than American cotton, and would be worth ten per cent. less to the spinner. It is possible that the Egyptian crop of 1,000 000 bales of 500 pounds each may be doubled, but that will take years, and the whole of the crop would be 1,300,000 bales short of England's normal consumption. But American and European Continental mills must have some of the Egyptian cotton, and they will get a third to a half of it, as against England's rivalry. The time is far in the future when the old world will draw its raw cotton from Asia and Africa. The cost of the irrigation works needed to double the Egyptian crop will be £15,000, 000, and require several years to construct. The Southern States now make cotton at lower cost than it is produced for in India. On the whole the prospect that America will continue to be the great cotton producer of the world, for an indefinite time, never was stronger than it is now."

A decision was given recently by the Court of Appeal, in the case of Stange and Co. *v.* Lowitz., which, will considerably surprise a good many people on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. What it amounts to is, that if an agent makes a secret profit out of his principal he is not only liable to refund it, but he cannot enforce the contract through which the secret profit was made against his principal. Messrs. Strange and Co., are outside brokers, and they sued the defendant for £219, which they alleged to be due to them for transactions in shares carried out on his behalf. In other words, they asked for an indemnity for the liabilities which they had incurred on the defendant's account towards third parties; for, as defendant's agent, they had bought some of the shares, at all events through a member of the Stock Exchange. The defendant, having suspicions that the prices he was charged were not the same as those paid by Stange, demanded to see the contracts made with the members of the Stock Exchange, and eventually it was discovered that Stange and Co., besides charging commission, made a practice of adding 1-16 to the prices they paid to the Stock Exchange. Altogether, overcharges to the amount of £41 5s., were admitted by the plaintiffs, and Mr. Justice Ridley in the first instance gave judgment for the amount claimed, less the £41 5s. The defendant appealed from this decision, on the ground that where an agent employed to carry out a transaction made a secret profit, his principal, on discovering it, might either claim the secret profit, or repudiate the whole transaction; and similarly, that where an agent, purporting to act as agent, in reality acted as principal, his principal might also repudiate the transactions. He therefore contended that the plaintiffs had no right to recover anything in the action or, to quote the words used by Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, he was entitled to say to his broker: "Because you misrepresented to me the rate at which you purchased, I am entitled to wash my hands of the whole matter; I am not liable to indemnify you nor pay you commission." This view, it will be observed, was unanimously upheld by a strong Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords Justices A. L. Smith, Rigby, and Vaughan Williams, and is therefore presumably good law.

The report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint for last year shows, that the value of the Imperial coinages was £2,867,668, compared with £6,166,881 for 1896, and a mean of £7,578,275 for the ten years 1887-96. The decrease occurred under all three heads—gold, silver, and bronze; but the first shows the greatest decline, the value of the coins issued being £1,778,437, against £4,808,860 in the preceding twelve months; while the silver issues reached £982,001, against £1,235,161, and the bronze £107,230 against £122,860. This all-round decrease is reflected in the falling-off in the number of pieces struck, which totalled 2,243,262 less than in 1896. On the other hand, the demand for colonial coin increased, 36,473,283 pieces having been struck, compared with 26,628,040 in the preceding twelve months. The curious point about our own gold mintages last year is the fact that it consisted entirely of half-sovereigns, the £42,030 issued in sovereigns having been coined in 1896. Attention in drawn to this as a "remarkable" fact, as 1897, was the year of her Majesty's Jubilee, "when it might have been expected that there would have been a brisk demand for pieces of this denomination." Any sovereigns in circulation bearing the date of 1897, must therefore, have proceeded from the branch mints at Melbourne and Sydney. The gold received from the Bank of England was 43,825 oz. in ingots and valued at £170,643, and light coin of the weight of 636,351 oz., and valued nominally at £2,749,339. The value of the gold issue, including the sovereigns coined in the previous year, was £1,820,497, and allowing for withdrawals and adding the amount of new coin received from Australia the net addition to the gold currency during 1897, amounted to £2,511,038. The sum of £2,749,309, representing the gold coin withdrawn from circulation last year, is nearly £350,000 in excess of the total for 1895 and 1896, and the increase is attributable to arrangements which were made with the Bank of England, under which, at the expense of the Government, that establishment undertook for a period of six months from April 1 to pay the carriage of all light gold which should be sent from Ireland, Scotland, and the provinces to London. As a result of this inducement, the quantity of light gold returned in the half-year was almost double the normal, and it was found that the mean loss per piece of the coins so withdrawn was 2.373d. in the case of sovereigns and 2.198d. in the case of half-sovereigns.

The silver coinage fell off, and the report states that this is partly to be accounted for by the Bank of England having somewhat restricted its demand in meeting the Christmas supply, and to the Bank of Scotland having agreed to divide the silver usually supplied to it in December, into two parcels, one-half before Christmas, and the other half afterwards. Both these arrangements were made in order to lessen the pressure on the staff of the Mint, who were kept unusually busy at the close of last year by the demand for Commemoration medals. Of shillings, sixpences, and threepences the issues in the year were 16,105,200, and of crowns, half-crowns, and florins, 3,977,500; so that about four small pieces were put forth for every large piece. Of bronze coins about 250 tons were issued the particulars being 20,143,200 pence, 8,894,400 halfpence, and 4,579,200 farthings. The demand for colonial coinage was active throughout the year, and it was actually found impossible to meet fully the requirements of some of the colonies, notably Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. The number of pieces issued under this head was: silver 30,766,000 bronze 4,100,000, nickel 288,000, valued in all at £582,395. The ordinary labours of the Mint were increased last year by the production of the Jubilee medal. Down to the end of December there were issued 3,115 large gold medals at the price of £13 apiece, 18,671 small gold medals at £2 apiece 13 249 large silver medals at 10s. apiece, 215,646 small silver medals at 1s. apiece, and 13,613 bronze medals at 4s. and 3s. apiece, a total of 264,294 medals. Steps were taken early in the present year to prepare for sale the "sweep" from the gold coinage which had accumulated since August, 1896, and it was disposed of and removed from the premises at the beginning of March. Its sale realized the sum of £467 16s. 10*d.*, or £104 6s. 8*d.* per million on the gold coinage on which it had arisen. In view of the fact that the gross loss on this coinage cannot be accurately determined owing to the waste account being made up for each financial year, and thus covering a different period, it is impossible to deduce the net loss per million sterling of coin. The gross loss during the year 1897-98, on a coinage of £5,178,000, was, however, at the rate of £751 16s. 4*d.* per million, and if the sum realized by the sale of "sweep" on this amount be deducted, it is seen that the net loss was at the rate of about £647 per million. No "sweep" from the silver coinage has been disposed of since last year in consequence of the pressure of coinage operations, which has delayed its preliminary treatment, but this has now been completed, and it is anticipated that about 21 tons will be sold in the course of the present month.

The Council of the Corporation of Accountants Limited, has memorialised the Board of Trade with a view to prohibiting stockbrokers from acting as auditors of a company whose shares are quoted on any Stock Exchange. Their reason for doing so is that the memorialists consider dealers in stocks and shares ought not to have access to prior knowledge, which the position of an auditor necessarily gives them. They further suggest that no one should be allowed to be an auditor of a company in which he is a shareholder. The first contention may have something to be said for it, though we don't know why stockbrokers should be thought more likely to make use of early information than any other class of individuals; but the suggestion that the audit of a shareholder who is personally interested in a company is not so good as that of an outsider who does not care whether the accounts properly represent the true position or not seems sadly out of place. There have been, in the past, frequent complaints of the certificates of professional accountants, who are naturally anxious to follow, as far as possible, the wishes of the Board; but we have never heard any complaints of shareholders' audits, for it is to their interest that everything should be honest and above board. The desire of the Corporation of Accountants to limit the circle from which auditors can be drawn is comprehensible.

The great Australian steeplechaser Daimio is dead. He injured himself in some way or other on his return journey to the colonies, and was found to be in such a bad way that he had to be shot. He never seemed to do well at home, and the climate upset him altogether. He was also very slow at learning how to stride over the English fences and jumped straight up in the air at Aintree and beat himself jumping in the only Liverpool in which he ran.

One of the best-known of New York book-sellers spends thousands of dollars every year in advertising his name and address, with—instead of a detailed description of his wares—the simple appeal: "Empty your purse into your head."

The losses of Mr. Joseph Leiter's father may now, it is said, reach £1,400,000. Mr. Joseph Leiter had a much heavier load of cash wheat than was reported, and his losses are growing steadily.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	3	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	12	7	59
Total plague deaths to date	31,614	26,219	
Same date last year	0	0	99

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 11th July :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	219	191	8
Fresh cases	8	8	0
Total	227	199	8

CONCILIATION NOT COERCION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is only right the disbursement of so large a sum as that distributed during the late recrudescence of the Plague in the Mazagon and Tarwadi Districts, by myself and those with whom I have the pleasure of being associated, should be accounted for to those who have so generously contributed to Mr. Snow's Plague Relief Fund. Considerably over 2,000 individuals have been relieved in their misery and distress—borne with a patient resignation known only to those who have been in daily contact with them. It is erroneous to suppose that the labouring classes will freely take charity when offered—frequently money was refused and attention drawn to those who were really in need. The largest amount expended in one amount was Rs. 28, for railway tickets and to the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and food, for a Portuguese woman and her two children, whose husband had died of the Plague. A Portuguese whose wife and child had died of the Plague was sent to Dharwar where he could get employment, and two Parsees were assisted to return to Surat. Convalescents in the District Hospital were furnished with extra nourishment than the regime allowed and were given assistance when leaving. The bulk of the amount, however, was distributed amongst the females of families, directly or indirectly affected by Plague, in sums of 1, 2 and 3 rupees according to the number of children. Relief was not continued to those whose husbands or male relatives were in remunerative employ and in all cases the money was given to the women and children only. In connection with the Plague it is perhaps presumptuous in a layman to express an opinion, but one cannot help hazarding the hope that the Municipal Commissioner and his advisers will expunge from their vocabulary the two words "Quarantine" and "Segregation." With the well-to-do they are significant of unnecessary vexation and annoyance, and to the poor and ignorant are words of terror. It is safe to say that medical examination of arrivals and departures from the city, inoculation, and the removal into health camps or camping out by themselves if suitable, open spaces are available near at hand of the affected people during the disinfection of their dwellings are all the deterrent measures which can be used with success against the insiduous enemy. Hospitals there must be and contacts must, of course, be kept in a certain part of the health camp set apart for the purpose. The more rigorous the attempt in a city like Bombay to what is called "stamp out the plague" the less success will there be in grappling with it. Rigour serves no good purpose, and only leads to the wholesale hiding of cases many of which all the vigilance of Committees will fail to discover. Once get the people to understand that their liberty is in no way interfered with by removal to camp, that they are free to go to work and live in their own way so long as they conform to the sanitary regulations, the greater part of the difficulties met with hitherto will have been overcome. I would suggest that the fixed steam disinfectors at the camps be supplemented by moveable ones, which can be sent to affected localities and the peoples clothing dealt with on the spot. That they be called dhobies and have one of the fraternity in charge, if such can be found willing to have anything to do with so new fangled a notion. This would remove a great deal of the prejudice which is felt against them fearing the presence of some deadly *dawahs*. After many months of practical experience it seems impossible to come to any other conclusion than that with large mixed populations in cities, firm, but at the same time benevolent personal action with scrupulous regard to the ingrained prejudices of the people, is much more likely to be successful against plague than coercive measure at the point of the bayonet.—Yours, &c.,

G. LUND.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

Up to seven o'clock yesterday evening there was one fresh admission of a Mohamedan suffering from suspected plague, removed from Colootollah Street, Ward No. 8, to the Medical College Hospital. The man died soon after admission. There were three other deaths reported by Dr. Harris, which took place at the College Hospital; one, a Mohamedan who was attacked in Ward No. 10, and the other two, Hindus, removed previously from Wards Nos. 8 and 1.

THE SHALIMAR TRAGEDY.

The case against three men charged with rioting, murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder of the Austrian Joseph Siewald who was pursued and drowned in the river off Shalimar Point, was concluded yesterday at the Howrah Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Richardson, the Sessions Judge. He occupied several hours in summing up the voluminous evidence adduced in the case. The jury, which was composed of five Bengalis, retired, but after a deliberation, lasting for only a few minutes, returned and declared that they were unanimous in their verdict of "not guilty" in respect to all three charges. The Judge, in declining to accept the verdict, intimated that he would refer the matter to the High Court.

RAISING A FALSE ALARM.

The trial of the man Fulchand Mistry employed in the Loco. Department of the Howrah Railway, who stood charged with raising a false alarm that he had seen a man being forcibly seized in Calcutta and removed to hospital by the plague officers, was concluded the yesterday at the court of Mr. C. N. Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. The accussed was convicted under Section 505 I. P. C., and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

The statistical returns of Friday showed an increase of suspected plague cases over the past week. Two fresh attacks were reported to the Health Officer as having occurred, one in Ward No. 8, and one in Ward No. 14. There were six deaths, one in each of the following Wards: Nos. 1, 5, 10, 14, and two in Ward No. 8. The total number of seizures up to Friday was 168, and deaths 133.

POLO PONIES AND THE HORSE MARKET.

GENERAL SHERSTON writes to the *Pioneer* :—Sir,—With reference to the letter on the above subject from Major-General Locke Elliot as an old Secretary of the Indian Polo Association I beg to endorse all he says, adding thereto that if the height of ponies were only raised, the game would become a much safer one. As matters stand at present heavy men are often under-mounted, the result being that accidents occur through ponies when riding off not being strong enough to keep their legs. The question raised above was taken up by the I. P. A. in 1896-97, and throughly threshed out by the committee. Owing to the vested interests in existing polo ponies being so great, and being aware consequently of the opposition there would be to any raising of the height, the committee merely recommended as first by way of getting the thin edge of the wedge in that the height be raised half an inch, even this was negatived. I trust, however, now that the question has received such influential support that the subject will be again taken up. I am afraid it would be no use to make the height 14 hands or 14-1 straight off, but perhaps a gradual raising of it may not be opposed by those who have much money invested in ponies qualified under the existing rules. The "Arab pony" as now imported is not, I believe, a pure bred pony at all, but is collected from the byeways and hedges and shipped over; provided he is under polo height and has our legs there is a market for him. The difficulties of buying a really good Arab pony are now so great, that the best value for one's money can now in my opinion be obtained by buying Australians. Twenty years ago the country bread was all the fashion, the Arab has now had his turn, and it seems that his day is passed, and that we shall now have to go to Australia for our supply of polo ponies.

JERRY BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

About half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the whole of the flooring of the loft of a room in a chawl at Musjid Bunder Road, suddenly collapsed, killing one man under the *debris* and slightly injurying two others. The building which is a ground floor one, is situated at the west end of the Musjid Bunder Road and belongs to the trustees of a Parsee Fire temple. It was divided into three compartments, each provided with a small loft over-head and occupied by melters of gold and silver embroidery. The compartment, in which the accident occurred had been occupied by Sulleman Sussein and Cassum Varid for the last two months. Since their occupation of the compartment, they had made no alteration in the loft, but had stacked over it some four or five bags of gold dust, each weighing about five maunds and seven jars, which at one time contained sulphuric acid for melting purposes. The loft rested on wooden brackets, fixed against the walls. About an hour previous to the accident the deceased Salay Mahomed Tarmahomed went to the shop to have some gold and silver lace melted there. There were at the time seated in it three other persons besides the deceased, and two occupiers, deceased with one Ali Mahomed being seated against the west part of the wall under the loft, the others opposite them. The work of melting laces was going on, when suddenly the west end of the loft came down. All the persons ran out in time except the deceased, who being seated immediately under the portion collapsed, was buried under the *debris*. A number of persons collected and went into the shop. They removed the *debris* and extricated the deceased, who was found seated in a stooping position with one end of the loft resting on his neck. He was unconscious and was bleeding from the nose and ears. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry in the afternoon.

Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Katrack, Superintendent of streets and buildings, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, deposed that on receiving information of the collapse, he went to a silversmith's shop at Musjid Bunder Road, and there he found the loft had fallen. Witness examined the shop to try to find out the cause of the fall of the loft. He found the wooden brackets fixed with nails to a post in the west wall had given way, and he came to the conclusion that that was the cause of the loft falling. A bracket, which was still standing, was not rotten, neither was the woodwork of the loft. He thought the weight on the loft was too much for the brackets. He weighed one of the bags and found it weighed five Bombay maunds. If the bags and jars had been distributed over the floor of the loft, the brackets, in the opinion of the witness, would not have given way, whereas from the examination of the *debris* and the position of the falling bags and jars, he found that they must have been all in the south-west corner. The loft was supported on the west side by three brackets and on the east by three posts. The posts were still standing and were sound. If there had been posts instead of brackets on the west side, it would have been stronger. The lofts were put up without it being necessary to make applications to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality.

The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

NEW POSTAL RULES IN INDIA.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898, and in continuation of so much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2332-S. R., dated the 24th June, 1898, as relates to the Value Payable Post, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. Railway receipt-notes for goods may be transmitted by post open as value payable postal articles, provided that they comply with the following conditions :

(i) The goods to which the railway receipt-note relates shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value.

(ii) The railway receipt-note shall show on its face that the goods to which it relates have been consigned to the sender himself. It shall be endorsed to the person to whom the goods or parcel are to be delivered and signed by the sender.

2. The open railway receipt-note shall be presented at the Post Office with the printed form prescribed by the Director-General for registered value payable postal articles, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a bona fide order.

3. A fee of two annas shall be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee shall be paid in postage stamps, which shall be affixed by the sender to the receipt-note.

4. The Post Office will transmit the open railway receipt-note to the Post Office of destination, and will deliver it to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, on his paying the amount specified for recovery, in the manner in which the Director General may from time to time appoint for the delivery of registered value payable postal articles.

5. The amount when recovered will be remitted to the sender in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to registered value payable postal articles.

6. Railway receipt-notes for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without complying with the conditions laid down in clause (*ii*) of rule 1 :

Provided that (1) the receipt-note relates to goods sent—(*a*) between stations on such railways as are for the time being specified in this behalf by the Director General in the Indian Postal Guide, or (*b*) between offices on the Kalka Simla Government Bullock Train line or between such offices and stations on the North Western State Railway; and (2) the receipt-note shows on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

7. These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India.

8. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-note under the rules for the time being in force relating to the value-payable post generally.

THE REDUCED LOAN

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing on Saturday says:—Sir James Westland's announcement in the Legislative Council yesterday regarding the reduced loan has on the whole been favourably received in business circles. It is considered that the raising of a loan for 120 lakhs will not greatly affect the money market during the next two months, especially as "bona fide" investors will doubtless subscribe for a portion. But a three crore loan would have affected the monetary situation considerably, or, had Government placed too high a minimum, the loan might have ended in a fiasco. A three crore loan could only have been floated with the assistance of financial institutions prepared to take a block of the security at a wholesale price, so to speak, in order to retail it out later at a profit; and bearing in mind the monetary situation, this wholesale price would have had to be a good bit below the current quotation for rupee paper. But even then Banks could never be certain when they would get rid of the security, and thus there would have been the risk of a lock-up of funds.

It is satisfactory also to notice that the diminution in the amount of the rupee loan is not to be made up by increased sterling borrowings, which would have entailed diminished Council drawings. But while the increases revenue of Government are anticipated to be sufficient to carry the treasury balances through the period of low water during the last quarter of 1898, it is not improbable that it will be found necessary to reduce the sales of Council drafts during that time. While, therefore, it is the intention of Government to draw the full £16,000,000 of Council drafts throughout the financial year, the reduction of Council drawings to Rs. 30 lakhs, or even Rs. 25 lakhs a week about November is, under the circumstances, a contingency to be reckoned with and to be provided for. If banks prepare for it the period may be tided over without much inconvenience; if they are unprepared sudden stringency in the money market may arise. After all is said and done however, Sir James Westland's speech shows clearly the inability of Government to raise a three crore loan this year. What can be said now of the complacency with which the Finance Minister lately reviewed the financial and economic progress of India during the past twenty years? Sir James in his speech yesterday also adopts a much more hopeful tone in regard to the result of the deliberations of the Currency Committee than I am afraid of the majority of business men are at present disposed to do.

"NATURE" reminds its readers that three comets Encke's, Winneches's, and Wolf's are due to return this year, and announces that the first has been already found in Scorpio. The period of Encke's comet is one of the shortest known, since it is only three and a half years. It was first observed so long ago as 1786, and, on the last occasion, 1895, when it returned to us it was just visible to the naked eye at the period of its maximum brightness.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE S.S. GANGES.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Marine Court appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the s.s. Ganges belonging to the P. and O. Co., in the Bombay harbour, on the 1st instant, resumed its inquisy, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and he was assisted by Captain K. Macaulay, of the Marine Survey, and Captain W. Pierce, Commander of the s.s. Werneth Hall, as assessors. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

THE ENGINES OF THE VESSEL.

Mr. P. Macphail, the Chief Engineer, further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the fifth engineer was the acting electrician. He was on board that evening. The Ganges had two forward bunkers,—one on each side of the auxiliary boiler, which was used that night for the donkey engine,—one port side bunker, one starboard side bunker, and one after bunker athwart the ship. (Witness produced a plan on which the positions of different bunkers and of the main mass were marked.) The position of the coal shoots was also marked. There were iron doors in the coal shoots on the port side opening into the main-deck alleyway. The ship was coaled from the doors on the outside, but in Bombay they used one of the doors in the alleyway for coaling reserve bunker. It was immediately on the after bunker on the orlop-deck. On the night of the 30th June they had 150 tons of coal in the after bunker. They shipped 660 tons at Bombay on the 5th of June. It was Powell Dufferyn coal. Besides 240 tons were shipped on the 19th June at Aden. This coal was Ocean Merthyr coal. They had no coal on board on 30th June, which had been shipped before 6th June. Both the port and starboard side bunkers were empty except some sweepings. In the port forward bunker there were about 18 tons, and in the starboard forward bunker 23 tons. These bunkers were quite separate from side bunkers. The entrances to both these bunkers were at a distance of eight to ten feet. They were drawing coal that night for the auxiliary boiler from the port forward bunker. The same coal was used for the galleys. This was Powell Dufferyn coal. The boiler-maker and winchman were superintending the coaling. He knew the difference between the Bengal and Welsh coal. When the engines of the Ganges were driving at their maximum power it was necessary to use Welsh coal. About three voyages before—about April last—they tried using coal two-third Welsh and one third Bengal. They did not continue using Bengal coal, because they could not get proper heat from it. He was sure there was not more of it on the boat than perhaps a few sweepings. Bengal coal was mixed with the Welsh coal in the different bunkers. They had a reserve coal hold, but it was never used. There was no coal in that bunker that night. The only coal on board was in the after and two forward bunkers. The coal shoots in the port-side bunkers were under repair. Two of the coal shoots on the port side were under repair, one passing through the surgery and the other passing through cabins No. 65 and 66. These shoots extended upward through the main deck to the spar deck and on to the hurricane deck. They had iron doors on the spar deck alleyway. The repairs were being executed from the main deck downwards. New plates were being fitted to the sides of the ship which had worn very thin. The plates were taken off so that the openings faced the cabins. Witness could not be certain whether it was shoot in the cabin 66 or in the gangway between cabins 72 and 73 which was being repaired. Mr. Bryce was in charge of these repairs. Mr. Bryce was foreman boiler-maker. The repairs had to be executed inside the cabins. He did not know whether any other repairs were being made in the shoot or bunkers. The rivets were being put in hot as usual. The carpenters had removed the wooden casing from the shoots. This casing would come out in panels. There were some plumbers repairing some lead pipes on the port side. The connection between the water tank and the ladies' both room. They were right aft opposite the pantry. The saloon galley was on the spardeck about one-third from the

was the regular rule. He had not seen Mrs. Atkins since the midday. She was under his orders and she had to report herself to him before she left the ship. When in harbour the two stewardesses of the ship messed together. He noticed some ports, on the afternoon of the 30th June opened on the port side. He was aroused in the night by the ringing of the fire-bell. He had been sleeping in the first saloon companion. He ran down the companion stepts and he saw the cabin bulkheads on the port side of the alley way. He saved all the books and papers of his department. The other stewards were then engaged in saving the plates and so fourth. The ship's cash was with him. Part of it was lost. The pumps on board and those on the Bandora and Sewree were working at the time and playing on the fire. When witness first went down on the main deck it was not possible at any time to get at Mrs. Atkins' cabin. Barman and himself rushed towards that direction with the object of saving her, but they were unable to reach her owing to the flames on the main deck. They did not hear any sound or cry from her cabin. She had a cabin to herself. The first saloon stewardess occupied a cabin, at the extreme end of ship. Ultimately he went on the tender Bandora. He put the things saved on board the Clyde, and then went again on board the Ganges about 7 a.m. He went to Mr. Atkins' cabin. The only sign of any body occupying the cabin was a few charred bones. The plates of the ship were quite hot and the fire was still burning. He caused the "remains" he saw in the cabin to be taken out. Mrs. Atkins was of a medium height, rather stout, and young, aged 33. She was very sober and steady, and had a first saloon cabin permanently fitted up for her use. She had occupied this cabin for about two months.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said he had been steward of the Ganges for 18 months, and was in charge of the cabins. He had never caught any of the native crew smoking in the main deck cabins or in the bath-room. He had neither detected the purser's men in that act.

EVIDENCE OF THE ELECTRICIAN.

Mr. Herbert James, electrican on the Ganges, examined by Mr. Nicholson, stated that he he was a fifth engineer on his last ship. He noticed nothing wrong with the electric light apparatus on June 30. He started the engine himself and stopped it just after 10 p.m. His cabin was on the spardeck, just in the centre of the ship. He slept on the quarterdeck. He turned in at about 10-30. While in his cabin he did not notice any fire. There was a coal-shed under his cabin, but it was not under repair. When he was aroused by the alarm of fire he went down the main deck, but he could not get to the engine room on account of the fire. He went forward by the first saloon companion of the main deck and then along the alleyway. Finding that he could do nothing he returned to the quarter-deck and went into the tender on receiving the order.

Mr. R. Bradford, sixth engineer of the Ganges, the next witness, said he held no certificate. From the March last he was in the service of the P. and O. company. On the 30th June he was on watch from 4 to 10 p.m. At 10 p.m. when the fires were banked and lights were put out, the engineers were supposed so turn in—this was only when the ship was in harbour. No one was left on duty after that. It was not necessary for the donkeyman to look to the fires during the night. Only the auxiliary boiler for the donkeys was the only one that kept the fires. The electric light engine was worked with that boiler. Before going on deck he looked round and found everything right. He did not go nor look into any of the bunkers. The donkeyman left much about the same time as witness. He told the donkeyman to get up at 4 and have the steam ready at 6. Witnes was up from his cabin on hearing a stampede above. On getting out of his cabin he met with Mr. Fraser, the fourth engineer, who told there was a fire on board. He went down to start the donkey engine. Witness called the second engineer, and when he came out of the cabin, the firebell sounded. He then went to call the third engineer and the two staff engineers. The latter were in the cabins forward in the gulley passage and the third engineer in the cabin aft. The names of the staff engineers were Davidson and Richards. The witness then described his movements on board until he was ordered to get on board the tender.

Examined by the President witness said that the stoke-hole ladder led direct to the spardeck and not the main deck.

Quarter-master Henry S. Hollands, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had been in the service for about 3 years. He was on the Ganges three weeks before the fire. He had been on the watch on the nighs of the 30th from 8 p.m., to midnight, His orders were as usual to go the round every hour, to call the third officer when the mail boat came in, and to call the chief officer if anything unusual happened. He carried out his orders. He noticed nothing unusual during the watch. He went round the main and the spardecks, and the native crew's quarter. It was dark uptill midnight. There were several heavy showers of rain. All the fires on the board had been drawn. He was relieved at midnight by Carl, Holm, another Quartermaster, and he turned in.

Examined by the President witness said that he went his last round at 3-30. He got back from his round at 10 minutes to 12.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 2nd July 1898 :—

William Stuart Irwin, indigo planter, of Soogong factory, Chumparun, for an improved method of indigo manufacture.

Samuel Fyfe, plumber and gas-fitter, of 46 Nott street, Port Melbourne, and Walter Chamberlain Peacock, merchant, of Equitable buildings, Collins street, Melbourne, both in the colony of Victoria, for an improved labeling machine, principally useful for labelling bottles.

Louis Pearce, architect, of Adelaide street, Fremantle, Western Australia, for improved means for altering the gauge of railway rolling stock.

Samuel Fyfe, plumber, and gas fitter, of 46 Nott street, Port Melbourne, and Walter Chamberlain Peacock, merchant, of Equitable buildings, Collins street, Melbourne, both in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and machine for labelling and wrapping tins and other vessels.

Major Malcolm T. Lyde, acting political superintendent, Palanpur, North Gujarat, for an improved water-lift for irrigation and other purposes, to be called "the Trolly water-lift."

Thomas Edwin George Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, Punjab, for certain utensils, suitable for use in residencies or latrines, according to European customs, and intended to separate urine from excrement, to be called "Cooper's sanitary separating utensils."

George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, for a collapsible washhand stand suitable for military and other purposes.

George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, for an improved camp bedstead.

William Stronach Lockhart, civil engineer, of London, for improvements in hydraulic upward current separators for treating metals, ores, gems or other minerals or mixed substances.

James Mecreery MacIntosh, gentleman, of Gort more, Dundrum, in the county of Dublin, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of resilient tyres and tyre covers.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Wasudeva Kashinath Kirloskar, L.M.S., medical practitioner, and Lakshman Kashinath Kirloskar, both of Sholapur, for purifying water by filtering for drinking and cooking purposes and cooling the same to a very low temperature. (Specification filed 6 January 1898.)

Edward Atkinson, gentlemen, of 12 Spencer Mansions, West Kensington, London, for improvements in and connected with non-refillable bottles and like vessels. (Specification filed 19 May 1898.)

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for improvements in machines or apparatus for packing tea or other analogous products into chests or boxes. (Specification filed 25 June 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege.

J. F. Regan's invention for making indelliable seals and stamps and pads. (From 29 July 1898 to 29 July 1899.)

Louis Emerson Howard's invention for improvements in electric arc lamps. (From 29 June 1898 to 29 June 1899.

Everard Hesketh's and Alexander Marcet's invention for improvements in or connected with the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed (From 30 June 1898 to 30 June 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

Alphonse Gallois's invention for an improved method of increasing fermentation of and produce from indigo plant in ordinary steeping vats. (Specification filed 28 March 1894.)

Samuel Lyndhurst Parker's invention for improvements in printing machinery, and process in connection therewith. (Specification filed 26 March 1894.)

Christian Hansen's invention for a combined rocking or swingling seat and fanning device. (Specification filed 26 March 1894.)

George Augustus Macnutt's invention for an improved screw for wood-work and other purposes (Specification filed 29 March 1894.)

Peter Tyrer's invention for improvements in postal or other tubes used for the transmission and protection of papers and other articles. (Specification filed 29 March 1894.)

James Digler's invention for signal buoys. (Specification filed 29 March 1894.)

Robert Blake McVittie's invention for an instrument for the better insertion of sutures in certain operations on the intestinal canal. (Specification filed 29 March 1894.)

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PONY AND A CABRIOLET.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, E. C. O'Brien was again charged with theft of a pony and a cabriolet belonging to Mrs. Ellen Atkins. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, solicitor.

The magistrate having framed a charge regarding the carriage only, Mr. Sealy applied that he might be allowed to recall Mrs. Atkins in order to enable him to ask her questions about the two documents which had been held to be irrelevant before, but which had become relevant in consequence of the statement made by the accused in regard to them. Mr. O'Brien stated that he had brought the carriage for Mrs. Atkins, but as she could not pay for it he subsequently lent it to her. Mr. Sealy submitted that the statement was false. He would produce a deed of indenture by which Mrs. Atkins had lent to Mr. O'Brien Rs. 5,000 in cash. It had been suggested by the defence that she had no money with which to buy the carriage.

The magistrate refused the application remarking that the question of the impecuniosity of Mrs. Atkins had not been raised in the course of the cross-examination and was therefore irrelevant to the inquiry.

Mr. Davur then addressed the court on the evidence tendered on behalf of the prosecution. The point at issue would be whether the acts alleged against the accused in this case would be tantamount to theft. To begin with Mr. O'Brien was not one of those gentlemen who were capable of committing an ordinary theft. He did not belong to that class of persons who for the purpose of causing wrongful gain to themselves would deprive others of their property. It was not suggested that Mr. O'Brien was in that position. On the contrary he was a gentleman who had lived on very friendly terms with the complainant for some time, and it was well known that she was connected with him in business as partner. It was also admitted that Mrs. Atkins had been indebted to Mr. O'Brien for many kindnesses. All that showed that they were at one time on terms of extreme friendliness with each other, and it was usually the case that when friends fell out they fell out more bitterly than ordinary beings. The contention of the accused was that he was the bona fide owner of the property and Mrs. Atkins used it only with his permission. There was not a tittle of evidence that Mrs. Atkins had paid for it, nor was there any suggestions that it had been presented to her by him. It was not proved that Mrs. Atkins had paid for the carriage, and as regarded the pony it seemed to him that the complainant's case was an absurd one.

The magistrate remarked that in regard to the pony no charge had been framed against the accused. He held that there was no corroborative evidence in that respect.

Mr. Davur proceeding said that he proposed to lead evidence in reference to the pony. It would be very relevant evidence in this way that if she was telling an untruth in regard to the pony, they had a right to presume that she also told an untruth in respect of the carriage. It was an expensive pony and a wellknown trotter, and Mr. O'Brien was its reputed owner for a considerable time. He had incontestible evidence to prove that the accused had paid for the housing of the carriage and the pony. Moreover, they had put in a letter from Mrs. Atkins to Mr. O'Brien in which she said that the carriage and the horse belonged to him. Having commented upon the evidence at much length Mr. Davur remarked that the evidence was exceedingly meagre and of an extremely doubtful character. It mainly depended upon the evidence of Mrs. Atkins, who had motives to tell an untruth against Mr. O'Brien. It might be that the "ghorawalla" of the accused was guilty of trespass, but to say that this was abetment of theft on the part of the accused was going beyond the spirit of section 380 It could not be stated that the accused did not honestly believe that the carriage and the horse belonged to him, although he might have been mistaken in the method he employed of taking back the pony and the carriage. If his worship came to the conclusion that Mrs. Atkins' case was untrue in regard to the pony, then there were reasonable grounds to hold that her case in regard to the carriage was also untrue.

Mr. Wilson Lidbetter, examined by Mr. Davur, said that he was a partner of Colonel Anderson. As Anderson & Co. they had large stables. He knew the roan pony, which belonged to Mr. O'Brien. It was left in charge of Anderson & Co. for about 20 days in May 1895. Mr. O'Brien paid the veterinary expenses. He knew Mrs. Atkins. She had occasion to write to him in reference to this pony. The letter was in the High Court with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Davur here stated that the letter was missing, and he would prove that before witness proceeded with his evidence.

Witness then left the box.

Mr. Vachhraji Mohanji, managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham and Co., examined by Mr. Davur said, that he managed the case on behalf of the accused. Messrs. Anderson and Co., had filed a schedule. Lately he together with Messrs. O'Brien and Smetham searched diligently for a certain letter amongst the papers of Anderson and Co. in charge of the High Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said that he did not make an independent search, but together with Messrs. Smetham and O'Brien.

Mr. Lidbetter having reappeared in the box he was asked as to the contents of the missing letter.

Mr. Sealy objected to the question and after some discussion the magistrate disallowed it on the ground that the letter was not in existence.

Witness continuing produced a ledger which showed the shoeing account of a roan mare debited to Mr. O'Brien. To his belief Mr. O'Brien possessed no other roan mare.

Mr. Sealy objected to this evidence going in, contending that the account did not show that the debit referred to this particular raon mare.

The magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness also showed another ledger account for the year 1895 in which similar account appeared. Witness said that he had driven in a carriage with Mr. O'Brien drawn by the same mare. Subsequent to this he made acquaintance of Mrs. Atkins, who never said that the mare belonged to her.

Cross examined by Mr. Sealy, he said he had no other reason for saying that the animal did not belong to Mrs. Atkins, as it was a well-known pony in Bombay and spoken of by people as O'Brien's trotting pony. Witness was shown a paragraph which appeared in a local paper in February 1896, throwing out a challenge to the public about Mr. Craigie's trotting mare.

Mr Davur said Mrs. Atkins was not Miss Cragie in 1896.

Witness further said that in spite of that advertisement he persisted in saying that the pony belonged to Mr. O'Brien.

Witness said that he swore that he did not know who was the owner of the pony Mulberry. He believed it belong to Captain Firman. It did not belong to O'Brien.

Some further questions as to the purchase of the pony were then put, but the magistrate ultimately ruled that it was not necessary to go into that question.

Witness continuing said that the Maharaja of Patiala did not give Anderson and Co, two cheques of one lakh each drawn on the Alliance Bank of Simla. Witness denied having written to the Oriental Life Assurance Company or the Indian Guarantee Association stating that he held those two cheques and asking them to stand security. He had never told anybody that he held two cheques of one lakh each. He had never instructed the Hon'ble Mr. Khare to negotiate for those two cheques. He had seen Miss Cragie driving in the carriage hundreds of time. The mare was an old one and reputed to be thirteen years old.

Further inquiry was then adjourn to 21st instant.

HARD-FACED ARMOUR.

TAKING advantage of the fact that by suitably controlling the process of cooling, it is possible to obtain some of the newer alloys of iron with nickel cobalt and manganese in either a hard or a malleable condition, M. Jean Werth, manager of the Societe Anonymes des Hautes Fourneaux et Acieries de Denain et Auzin, has, says "Engineering," devised a new process of making armour-plate. M. Werth's contention is that the plate should have the same chemical compo" sition throughout, and that the hard face should be obtained entirely by a process of tempering. Ordinary carbon steel in large masses cannot be tempered satisfactorily, but when alloyed with suitable proportions of nickel, cobalt, or manganese, it is possible to obtain the metal in a hard state by heating it up to a bright red and allowing it to cool in the air; whereas if heated only to a dull red and cooled, the metal will be malleable and comparatively soft. The steel used by M. Werth is open-hearth metal, free from sulphur and phosphorous. It contains from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. of nickel or cobalt, and from 2 to 12 per cent. of manganese; while within certain limits silicon, chromium, or tuntsten may be present without interfering with the process of tempering. In its soft state such a steel has a tenstile strength of 110,000lb. to 140,000lb. per square inch, and a strip 1 1-4 in. thick can be bent without cracking round a radius equal to its thickness. After the plate is completed, it is tempered by making it part of the side or bottom of a furnace. The face next the fire thus becomes heated to a bright red, while by means of water or air the temperature of the back face is kept down to 800 deg, or 900 deg. Fahr. To insure good result the heating is effected very gradually, the plate being put into a cold furnace, and by preference gas fuel is employed in the latter. Another method of effecting the heating which is however, only applicable to flat plates, is to immerse their front faces in a bath of red hot lead, the temperature of which is maintained very uniform. When ready, the plate is removed from the furnace and cooled at the back. until the front face has sunk down to a temperature of 800 deg. to 900 deg. Fahr., when no further attention is required, though if warped it can now be straightened before the cooling is finished.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA RANGERS VS. GLOSTERS.

THE Military ground was packed on Saturday afternoon to witness the second match between these teams in this competition, and the contest, after a close and exciting game, proved in favour of the home team by two goals to one. The Glosters were in excellent fettle, but their opponents unfortunately laboured under certain disadvantages. Three of their prominent men, Hill, Hilton, and Henly, were suffering from fever, and could not do justice to their team, while Pritchard, their halfback, was an absentee owing to an injury to his foot. Nevertheless the team played with good combination and judgment, and were unlucky in not equalising. They were within an ace of improving upon their score, more than once, on two occasions the ball just going over the bar. The game was fairly even, the victory of the military being mainly due to the effective kicking of the back contingent who were very strong. Had their forward division played with more judgment, and their shooting being more accurate, in all probability their score would have been augmented. The ground was in fair playable order, the rain having fortunately kept off, in spite of the threatening aspect of the sky. During the first half, both teams scored, the Military through White drawing first blood. Almost immediately before the whistle blew for half time Hill equalised. After the interval, the Calcutta Rangers put on a spurt, and repeatedly attacked the Military goal, but luck seemed against them as the ball nearly went in more than once. The Military with great dash, and at the final stage of the game sorely troubled there antagonists, adding the winning point through Cousins who was a host in himself, while Hooper, Todd, Hughes, and Cooper also played prominently. On the side of the Calcutta Rangers, Griffiths, Hill, Hilton, and Warder figured conspicuously. Both custodians, Hodges and Edwards, rendered yeoman service.

Punctually to time, the Rangers kicked off from the Garden end, and a good rush by the forwards was checked by the back contingent of the Military, who drove to the rival end. Griffiths and Templeton responded, and again the Ranger forwards drove up, the shot from Powell going wide. Cousins now got possession of the ball, but missed scoring. Hill, O'Sullivan, and Hooly then broke away, and the last named failed to put in a strong shot, the back contingent clearing well. The Military forwards with neat passing made a smart rush, but Griffiths and Templeton were on the alert and saved cleverly. A fine opening was apparent for the Rangers, whose forwards rushed down, Hilton, Hooly, and Hill putting in some smart work; a pretty pass to Cook, enabled the latter player to break away, and when in a fine position was given off-side. The Military now assumed the aggressive, and the forwards rushed down by some neat passing. White put in a strong shot, which Hodges stopped, but the ball unluckily rolled from his hand into the net. The Military continued to press, and obtained a corner which came to nothing. Rangers then put on steam, and made matters pretty warm for the Military, Hill, Hooly, and Hilton rendering excellent service. More than one shot nearly equalised the score till at length Hill put in a shot which took effect, almost immediately before the whistle blew for half time. On crossing ends, the Rangers renewed their exertions, and time after time stormed the Military goal. The Military responded very gamely, and gave a fine pass from Clark to Cousins, the latter added their second point, making the score two goals to one in favour of the Military.

CALCUTTA F. C. VS. HOWRAH UNITED.

Another League Competition match was decided on Saturday evening, when the Calcutta Football Club came out victorious, beating Howrah United by two goals to nil. The venue was the Calcutta ground, and the weather being fine, a large number of spectators turned out, among whom were a large number of ladies. The match evoked a good deal of interest, and there is no doubt that the best team won. On their previous form, Calcutta were strong favourites, and the manner in which their forwards and halves played in the second half seemed to demoralise the visitors. The ground was rather slippery owing to the rain which had fallen during the previous few days, but the play was fast. Directly to time, Calcutta started the ball from the northern end, and during the first few minutes play was pretty even. Calcutta then confined the play close to their opponents' goal, and some good shots were attempted, but Bennett, the Howrah goalkeeper contrived to ward them off. The combination of the Calcutta forwards was good, and well fed by their halves, their attack was strong. Each goal was jeopardised in turn, but neither side could beat the defence, while both custodians played brilliantly. After some give and take play, Calcutta brought the ball down with a rush, and Mercer with great accuracy and judgment put in a low and swift shot. Bennett, in attempting to save, slipped and fell, and the ball grazing his hand, went straight into the net. Howrah did its level best, but failed in several attempts to equalise matters, with the result that the interval was reached with the game standing in favour of Calcutta by one goal to nil.

The second half resolved itself into a succession of fast dribbles down the field in which all the Calcutta forwards were in turn conspicuous. Several shots were made at goal, some of which went wide, the others being saved by Bennett. McLelland for the visitors, by some good passing and running, relieved the pressure for a while, and in turn attacked the Calcutta goal, but with no result. The exchanges were even after this, and, during a melee in front of the visitors' goal, Mercer put in a shot which beat Bennett, scoring the second goal for his side. All the attempts of Howrah proved fruitless, and when the whistle sounded, Calcutta were victorious by two goals to their adversaries' nil.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. W. B. Preston, M. A., completed his ten years' service on the 10th December 1897, and was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from that date.

The Rev. P. B. Horne, M. A., Chaplain of St Mary's Church, Poona, was granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th March 1898.

The Rev. W. W. Baillie, B. A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, and the Rev. E. J. Bowen, M. A., Chaplain of Belgaum, has been authorized to pay one visit with three day halt each month to Dharwar, while the Rev. W. W. Baillie is acting at Poona.

The Rev. James Duncan Ozanne, M. A., has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Ven. A. Goldwyer Lewis, B.A., B.D. The Rev. J. D. Ozanne reported his arrival at Ghorepuri (Poona) on the forenoon of the 31st March 1898.

The Rev. E. S. Hall, M. A., on return from furlough, was posted as Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev. C. M. Barham, M. A., acting Chaplain of Byculla, on being relieved by the Rev. E. S. Hall, was appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Mary's Church Poona.

The Rev. W. W. Baillie, M. A., on being relieved by the Rev. C. M. Barham, reverted to his appointment at Dharwar.

The Rev. A. W. Baynham, M. A., Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been granted furlough for one year, eight months and fourteen days, from the 23rd April 1898.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, B. A., on return from the Tirah Expeditionary Force, was appointed to act as Chaplain of Colaba.

The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B. A., acting Chaplain of Colaba, has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, vice the Rev. A. W. Baynham, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr. H. C. Bateman has been stationed for the present at Kolhapur.

The Rev. S. S. Bullen, S. O. S. P., has resigned the charge of the Harbour chaplaincy, and has left for England, having been recalled by his Superior.

The Rev. C. King has taken 3 months leave to England from May 1st.

The Rev. Fr. E. Kershaw, S. S. J. E., after partial recovery from a serious illness, left for England on Friday, April 15th.

The Rev. C. S. Rivington, on account of ill-health, left India on a visit to Cairo and Jerusalem, on April 15th, and returned on June 17th.—*Diocesan Record.*

THE Russian Government propose, in the interests of the Russian colonists now being settled on the western and southern borderlands of the Caucasus, to prohibit, as a temporary measure, the acquisition by foreigners in these regions, outside ports and urban settlements, of landed property for objects other than the said requirements of industry.

THOSE Indian tea companies which, like Alexander the Great, have been lamenting that there were no more countries to conquer, and which regard the steadily increasing area under tea in India with something akin to dismay might probably with advantage says the *Financial Times*, turn their attention to some of the smaller markets nearer home. It appears from the Consular report on Sicily, just issued by the Foreign Office, that a taste for tea is increasing among the upper classes in Palermo, and that with a little judicious education the demand would rapidly grow. At present tea can be obtained at only one or two places, and that of a very inferior quality, while the price is very high, being about 8 lire, or 6s. per lb. The duty on tea is about 1s. per lb. if in bulk, and the cases are included in this rate. Taking everything into consideration, the Consul is of opinion that high-class Ceylon and Indian teas could be sold at a fair profit at from 3 lire 50c. to 4 lire 50c. per lb. During the past year the total amount of the commodity imported was, according to the Customs returns, only 1000lb., so that Palermo, and, in fact, the whole island present virgin soil for the propagandists of the cup that cheers and does not inebriate.

MEN AND WOMEN WITH HORNS.

THIS phenomenon says the "Revue des Revues" is more frequently met with than is generally believed. Such is the force of prejudice that nearly all of us would rather have two noses or four feet than the emblem which in bygone ages was considered the supreme ornament of man. It is in this view that horns are attributed to gods and heroes. Alexander the Great, when he proclaimed himself the son of Jupiter, gave orders that on the coins which should be struck thereafter he should be represented bearing horns. Michelangelo, when he made a statue of Moses, depicted the Hebrew legislator with horns, as a sign of manly strength. The kings of India were wont to have horns attached to their helmets, as a mark of their supreme rank. The great gods, like Jupiter, Pan, and even Astarte, the goddess of the Syrians, were represented with horns, as an indication of their mighty power. In the course of time the horn lost its significance, and ceased to be regarded as a mark of splendour, force, and dignity.

M. Villeneuve has written a book in which he describes seventy-one cases of horned human beings. Fifty per cent. of these occurred in the cases of men who had the horns, like animals, on the forehead. The statistics show that more women are horned than men, and the horns of the women are usually longer than those of men. In the British Museum is the largest specimen of a human horn. It is eight inches in length, and ornamented the head of a noble Englishman. In the seventeenth century a Mrs. Allen, of Leicestershire, England, had a pair of horns. So far from being ashamed, she was proud of them, and wore them as an ornament all her life. They attracted to her, it is told, numerous admirers. Another Englishwoman of the same town, known as the beautiful Mary Davis, had a pair of horns, which were regarded as an addition to her charms. She had them cut off four times; but they grew again. One growth was presented to King Henry IV. of France.

M. Lamprey and other travellers have told of people who number among them numerous specimens of horned men and women. These people are found in certain regions of western Africa. In 1857, M. Lamprey relates, he found in the African territory of Gaoim several imposing types of horned men and women. One of these was a majestic-looking negro with two horns, which in his case sprang one from each side of the nose. A Mexican named Rodrigues is described as having a horn on the side of his head, about seven inches long, with three branches like the horn of a stag.

Are horns hereditary? It would appear from the observations of physicians who have carefully studied these excrescences that they are sometimes hereditary, though not as a general rule. M. Dublanc relates in the Journal de Pharmacie for 1830 that the Medical Society sent him for analysis three human horns, of which one was cut from the head of the grandfather of the person who bore the other two. Animals that are not usually horned sometimes, like the human race, put forth unexpectedly a decoration of this kind. There are well-authenticated cases of horns being found on dogs, horses, and hares; and there is even one case ralated by a trustworthy physician of their being seen on a cat. What is the nature of this horn formation? According to Malpighi, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, horns are the nervous prolongation of the skin. Bieschu, another judge not to be despised, says they are due to a morbid secretion. Without entering into details on this subject, it may be said that it is agreed that the excrescences known as horns are analogous, in their substance, to that of the horns of animals, to haman nails, and the claws of beasts. Whatever it may be, these excrescences do not threaten either the health or the life of those who have them.

"STARBOARD" AND "PORT."

THE origin of the words "starboard" and "larboard," as used in the nautical vocabulary, has been attributed to the Italian words *questa borda*, meaning "this side," and *questa borda*, "that side," says *Cassier's Magazine*. Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as *sta borda* and *la borda*, and by corruption of languages were soon rendered "starboard" and "larboard" by British sailors. These two words sound so much alike that frequent errors and accidents occurred, and years ago, therefore, the use of "larbord" was discontinued, and "port" was substituted. A correspondent of this journal has made the point that the former term has been in use in the English language from a remote period, occurring in Anglo-Saxon as "steardboard" and in middle English as "stereboard," while in later times it was written "sterboard," from which it developed into its modern form "starboard." It originally meant, so our correspondent says, the board, or side, of the ship on which the man who steered it was placed. It may be called a native English word as distinguished from one of imported origin, and it possesses a special interest in its indication of the method of propelling and steering in vogue from very early times. The ancient mariner could make no headway with his single square sail, but he could deviate only a few points on either side. Unless, therefore, the direction of the wind agreed with the course of the vessel, it was necessary for him to be in constant readiness to modify his direction by the help of the oar. The illustrations of early English manuscripts and the later figures of tapestries exemplify the old square rig, with auxiliary oars and steering from the side. In these examples one or more heavy oars are used at the bow and on one side only; while the course is kept by a steersman with a lighter, and often paddle-shaped, oar, worked near the stern, and invariably on the starboard side of the ship. This method of rowing survived until recent times, and was well shown on the coal "keels" which added so picturesque a feature to the navigation of the river Tyne. These vessels were managed by crews consisting of three men and a boy; they had a single square sail, and carried some twenty-odd tons of coal. When unable to use the sail, resort was had to rowing, and this was done by a single heavy bow oar, worked on the port side by two men and a boy, while the skipper kept the course, rowing in time with a lighter oar, called a "swape," from the stern on the starboard side. The fixed rudder, hinged from the stern post and operated by a tiller, was a later development in ship construction. The Tyne "keel" exemplifies the earlier practice of our ancestors in steering by an oar from the right side of the ship, and from this comes the designation for that side as the "steer-side," or starboard.—"Scientific American."

PORTRAIT STATUES IN EGYPT AND AMERICA.

IT is a singular fact, says the "American Antiquarian," that from the earliest time there were portraits which accurately represent the form and faces of individuals. Some of them were kings, others noblemen, and a few private persons. An unknown man of the fourth dynasty wrought out of a block of wood had been preserved. From this we learn the dress, the form and the face of the men who lived in that time 2000 B.C. The dress was a simple tunic with a cord about the waist, a rude sword suspended from the cord, and a knotted staff is held in the left hand. All of it is very plain and simple, just as we would expect to see at this time. Later on there are the portraits of the Hyksos kings. These have been described by Dr. A. H. Sayce. They are in great contrast to the statues just mentioned. They represent long, lank, lean faces, just such faces as we would expect to see in the Turanian or Mongolian races with a long lock of hair falling on the shoulder, resembling the pigtail of the Chinese, but more resembling the scalp locks of the American Indians. Still later there appears another set of portraits. They seem to belong to a superior race, and yet one which was allied or akin to the first race that reigned during the first four dynasties, who were the pyramid builders but not the builders of the temples. The portraits of the Pharaohs are also given in most books on Egyptology. Among them the most interesting was that of Rameses II. These are tall and stately kings, but they also show something of this Royal air. Long on, we find as great a change in the portraits as we do in costumes and in the art and agriculture of Egypt. The faces now resemble the Babylonian and Assyrian kings as they have heavy beards and full faces, and wear crowns or turbans. The hair falls in heavy folds below the crown. They seem to be well fed and are very complacent, and are in contrast to the warrior kings such as Rameses and others. The age of Ptah brought in more luxury and ease, which are exhibited in the portraits as much as in the surroundings of the kings. All the way through the history of Egypt there was a line of nobility, notwithstanding the changes and revolutions which occurred. There was evidently a progress in civilisation, and this progress had much effect upon individuals, as upon the entire race, and marked lines in their faces and forms as much as it did in their dress and equipage. It is very interesting to trace this progress and study the history of Egypt and the East in the light of the portraits which have been preserved. What shall we say about the early American history, that which preceded the advent of the white men and the date of the discovery? Can we learn anything from the portraits which have been preserved in the land? We have in the preceding numbers spoken of the portrait columns at Uxmal Palenque, in Central America, and have maintained that they were the portraits of kings and queens. Some have thought differently, for they have held that they represent the divinities and culture heroes and mere imaginary figures. A few, such as M. Le Plongeon, have held that they were portraits which resembled Egyptian faces, and have imagined from this fact and others a connection between Egypt and America in prehistoric times. A close study of the portrait columns will reveal the error, for there is no resemblance whatever. There is, however, a lesson to be learned. These portraits are in great contrast to the pictures of the North American Indians, of which Blackhawk was a specimen. They must have belonged to different races, and represent a different line of descent.

THE POTENTIALITIES OF CHINESE WATERWAYS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BLACKBURN COMMERCIAL MISSION.

Two years ago the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce deputed some export business men to visit China to make inquiries as to the present course of trade, and their report, which extends to 538 pages, has just been issued. The great want of the rivers, they say, are light-draught steamers, and in the thickly-populated plains railways are required. The junk and cargo-boat traffic is very heavy on every section of the Yang-tsze and its tributaries while the local traffic between place and place is of immense proportions, the craft in use being of the most varied character Junks of from sixty to seventy tons capacity, and manned by a force of from sixty to seventy men, are found side by side with mere shallops, while on one river, the Tatu, owing to the shallowness of the water, bamboo rafts take the place of built boats. Quick steamers could rid the rivers of these cumbersome craft, which take days to make journeys that could easily be done in hours. It is a fact not generally known, and one that illustrates vividly the wonderful waterways of the interior of China, that it is possible to start from Shanghai, and to proceed by boat up to the Yang-tsze to Hankow, thence across Hu-nan to the head waters of the Siang River, were a canal is cut uniting the head water of the Kui-kiang, past Kuilin, the capital of Kwans Province, down to Wochow, Canton, and Hong Kong—a round tour of some 1500 miles, by water the whole way Nothing," they add, "is calculated to convey a more vivid idea of the vastness, and of the physical characteristics of the Chinese empire, than a study of the waterways of the country, and of the manner in which access is gained by the Huang-hi, the Yang-tsze, and the Suiking, and their feeders, to the most remote provinces, and communications established with the great distributing centres of Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Tien-tsin. It is impossible, from a commercial point of view, to estimate the value of such waterways. With the engineer to cleanse their beds especially in the upper reaches, China, with its riverways, would become at once a market with a practically illimitable demand for Western cheap textiles and other manufactures, which, were it possible to induce our manufactures to supply after local patterns and designs, would be greedily bought up in place of the dearer home-made and hand made production."

The recommendations of the Comission are given in the final summary. In respect to waterways, it is suggested that "ever available river, lake, and canal in the empire, without any exception, and with no restrictions as to place of call, should be thrown open to steam navigation. If this were done the ingenuity of modern engineers would quickly devise suitable craft to meet any local peculiarities arising from the nature of the waterway. And not the least valuable part of such a measure would be the blow levelled at the imposing of taxes on goods en route, for it is manifestly impossible to stop a steamer for the levying of local duties." "The further opening of the Yang-tsze is a national question; it is of the first importance from a political point of view, since its upper waters are approachable, via Burma-Yunnan trade routes, and to establish ourselves at some point above Sui Fu would mean the command of the hole Yang-tsze valley in the event of serious complications on the Lower Yang-tsze. What such further opening would mean commercially, would be that we should have at our disposal a province of incalculable possibilities by way of future development, and Szechuan should be the objective point of future efforts and enterprise. Rich in everything which goes to support trade, agriculture, mineral wealth, products of skilled labour, and the comparative wealth of its people, this province is par excellence the market, of all others, it should be our endeavour to gain. It is for our diplomatists to secure and preserve such aquisitions, and development may safely be left to our merchants and engineers. In furtherance of these objects we would suggest:—That the Government should survey the Upper Yang-tsze, and prove its suitability for steam navigation. That the survey should be made at low water, and charts should be constructed to show widths, depths, and configuration of banks for, say every ten feet of rise in water level. This is a piece of work that is necessary to the advent of steam on these upper waters, but it is a piece of work of such a character that we can hardly expect that it will be undertaken by any individual, or even any combination of Shanghai merchants, or shipping firms. But there are more pressing questions connected with our trade on the Yang-tsze, which ought to, have immediate attention. Many of the 'Yang-tsze Regulations,' set forth by the Imperial Maritime Customs, offer matter for serious objection. The distinctions made between vessels of foreign and native type, and vessels carrying foreign and Chinese flags, are in many cases invidious, annoying, and hampering, and the system have immediate revision. Why a steamer, whether carrying cargo or not should be compelled to call at any port for mere formality's sake, is not quite apparent, and might be considered a piece of practical joking, were it not that there is always a risk of serious loss by non-compliance with such a regulation.

The report recommends an increase of Consular and diplomatic vigilance. "While our diplomatists are haggling over the opening of this or that port, abuses in the older ones grow and remain unchecked, and the greater opening of such a port as Wochow is but the price paid for the continuance of flagrant abuses in other places. The exorbitant taxation on our goods at such places as Canton, Hankow, Cheng-tu, Tientsin, and Pekin is a purchased privilege, which the more opening of all the ports in China would not minimise to the benefit of our trade. And it must ever be remembered that in dealing with the official climate of China one is not dealing with its Government, nor in dealing with the Government of that vast country we dealing with a piece of finely adjusted administrative machinery acting in sympathy with that in operation in every nook and corner of the Empire. The whole is rather a hetrogeneous mass of self-seeking, corrupt officialism, the characters of which are made up of qualities by which they can pass through every phase of ready adaptability to changed circumstances in order to gratify self-interest. We might go further, and say that the Chinese official character has no element of patriotism in it, and that development of country need not be looked

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE apparent content with which the Spanish Government regards the almost desperate condition of affairs at Manila is perhaps associated closely with the political considerations of importance. The friendly spirit which has sprung up between Spain and Germany, finding a visible expression in the fraternising of Spanish and German seamen at Cadiz, has apparently its relation to a maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco, which is somewhat threatened by the French demand for the cession of Tuat, and for railway rights to the Moorish town of Udja, as well as to the forthcoming change in the Philippines. The Spanish papers are expressing willingness to see coaling stations or a naval base conceded to Germany in Spanish Oceania, and the Marinepolitische Correspondenz, which is inspired by the German Admiralty, declares that Germany has a better right than any other nation to establish herself in the Philippines. Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, who managed the affair of Kiau-Chau so adroitly, has concentrated his forces at Manila, and the Correspondenz, while convinced that intervention in the hostilities would be conducted with skill and energy, expresses the hope that the despatch of the squadron to the chief port of Luzon will not be without permanent results. The "National Zeitung" and other influential papers express like opinions, and though it may be unwise to rate such utterances too highly, it will be well not to overlook them.

There is an article by Captain Mahan in Harper that should be read. It is largely speculative, indeed, but the kernel of it is thought is that Hawaii is necessary to the United States, and that America must become a considerable naval Power. A fallacy is abroad in the State that the Navy is "for defence" only, but Captain Mahan finds it easy, in an incisive manner, to show the confusion of ideas implied by the expression, "Effective defence does not consist primarily in power to protect, but in power to injure." He expects "easy acquiescence" by Great Britain in the kind of expansion he looks for, though he is willing to consider the possibility of hostilities with us. If such hostilities now broke out we could seize Hawaii, but with the United States stronger, it would not be worth our while to detach a large force for the purpose, and, even if we captured the place, "Great Britain would not find its value equivalent to American resentment at her holding it." It is rather with Germany that Captain Mahan looks for difficulties, though, curiously enough, he does not turn his attention to the Philippines, but speculates that ultimately Germany may seek to establish a dependency in Brazil, or upset the balance of naval power by absorbing the Netherlands. The significance of the article is its insistence on the Hawaiian question, and its purpose of directing public opinion in the United States to a new view of naval expenditure.

Commander Hermann Gercke has a long article in the "Marine" Rundschau" on the destruction of the Maine, illustrated by many plates. He analyses the reports of the American Board of Inquiry and of the Spanish Commission at considerable length, and comes to the conclusion that the destruction was not caused by a mine, and that there was but one explosion—that of the forward magazine. This he believes to have been due to coal gas or new paint, his opinion apparently being largely based upon the report on the Dozerel explosion, to illustrate which he gives a diagram. We cannot find space for all his arguments. He admits, or rather urges, that a fully satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the explosion cannot be arrived at. The knowledge of explosive gases and their action is not yet sufficiently advanced, but, he says, if it be admitted that the inverted V-shape of the Maine's keel was caused by a mine, what would have been the effect upon that V of the second explosion upon which the Americans insist?

The new French armoured cruisers, Gueydon, Dupetit-Thouars, and Montcalm, are derived from the Jeanne d'Arc type, the reduced displacement being attained by providing smaller engine-power with diminished steaming range. As in the larger vessel there is water-line plating from end to end, surmounted by thinner plating which extends upward to the level of the armoured deck, rises higher at the bows, and stops short near the stern. Between the deck referred to and the other armoured or splinter-proof deck below will be watertight cellular compartments. There will also be four transverse armoured bulkheads, the inner ones, just within the bases of the turrets to protect the battries of 6·4in. quickfirers. The extreme thickness of the water-line belt will be 6·9in., and it will be thinner at the bottom and towards the ends. The upper plating will be of 3·8in. steel. The hulls will be very greatly subdivided, and many compartments will be filled with cellulose or other analogous substance. The superstructures will differ greatly from that of the Jeanne d'Arc. The following will be the armament: two 7·6in. guns in armoured turrets fore and aft, eight 6·4in. quickfirers, four on a side, with armoured casemates, those forward and aft in sponsons; four of 3·9in. on the spar deck, sixteen of 1·8in., and six of 1·4in. The speed will be twenty-one knots. In order finally to test the various classes of water-tube boilers, the Montcalm will be provided with the Normand-Sigaudy type, the Dupetit-Thouars with the Belleville, and the Gueydon with the Niclausse. The normal coal supply of 1,025 tons will give a range of 6,500 miles at ten knots.

It it possible to state briefly M. Lockroy's deductions from the war. In the first place, France must have more fortified and sheltered coaling stations. He paints in dark colours the results that would flow from the want of these, and says it took him four months to make the Government grasp elementary truths concerning this matter. Then, of course, there is the lesson as to the worthlessness of the wooden ships, with which France expects to defend her colonies, and she cannot yet relieve these without denuding her coasts. Again, like Admiral Montojo at Manila, France requires more torpedo boats and how would the Americans fare if there were strong flotillas in Cuban waters? Once more the ex-Minister of Marine is ready with an expression of opinion that only swift colliers can be useful, and finally he flatters himself that his views as to the great value of cruisers are confirmed.

From the "Popolo Romano" we learn that the sale of the armoured cruisers Garibaldi and Varese, completing respectively at the Ansaldo and Orlando establishments, to the Argentine Republic was really due to the hesitancy of Spain, which delayed the transfer of the ships until too late. The late Signor Benedetto Brin, whose name will be given to one of the Italian ships to be built, greatly favoured the sale. The ships to be laid down for the Italian Government in place of those sold at reduced cost will be longer, more strongly armed, provided with greater engine power, and capable of carrying a larger supply of coal. In addition to the 10in. and 8in. guns, there will be a powerful battery of fourteen 6in. quickfirers. The vessels will have water-tube boilers.

An interesting experiment, which consisted in taking the battleship Marceau into the inner harbour of Bonifacio, was recently successfully accomplished. The Marceau, 11,000 tons, length 310ft., drawing 26ft. aft, Captain Merl-aux-Ponty, was taken through the narrow channel, 200 yards wide and about a mile in length, which leads to the inner port, in face of a fresh south-west breeze, and anchored in an hour's time after entering the mouth of the channel. This is a very creditable performance and has a certain significance for experts. Admiral Humann, who ordered the Terrible to make the same entrance last year, which she did, has proved at all events that the port of Bonifacio is capable of receiving first-class cruisers and even battleships, and becoming a perfectly safe tactical harbour. Strategically the position of Bonifacio is very important. From the high limestone cliffs on which the quaint old town with its antique fortress is built can be seen La Maddalena, Caprera, Santa Maria, and Cavallo on the coast of Sardinia. The Italians have converted the land-locked inlet, or lagoon, of Maddalena into a naval position of the first importance; and French naval authorities consider that Bonifacio, whilst not possessing the geographical advantages which La Maddalena does, should be so fortified as to constitute, if not another Toulon, a Gibraltar opposite the Italian harbour. At present there only exists the old castle, built first by the Pisan nobleman, Bonifacio, by Charlemagne's orders, and refortified in the middle age.

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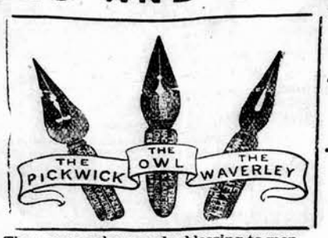

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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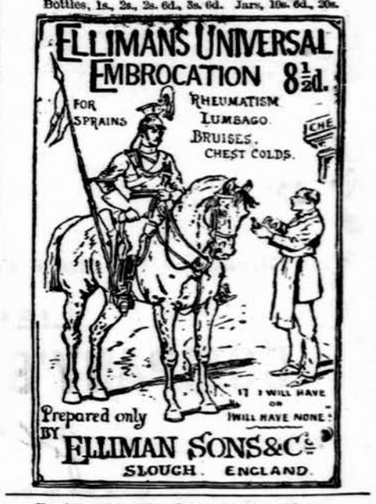

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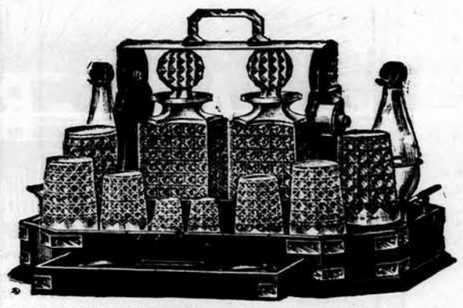

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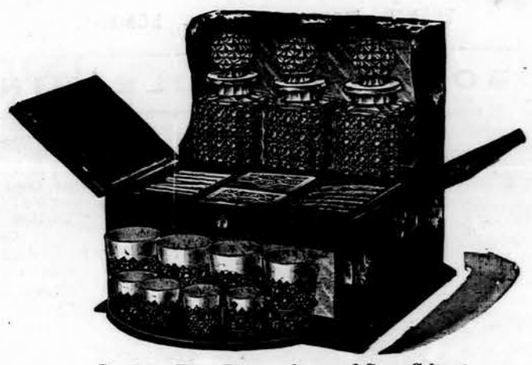

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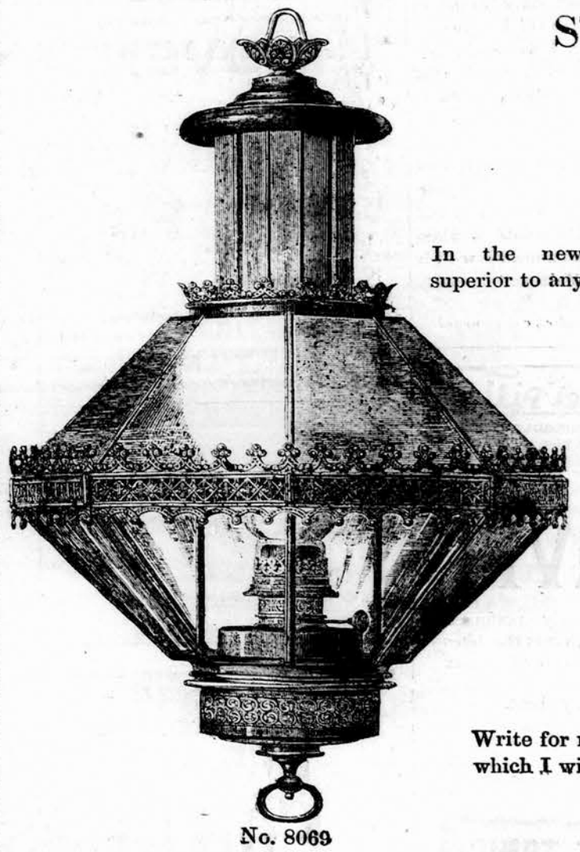

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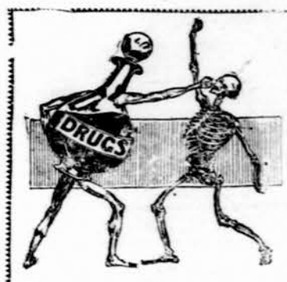

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